The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, ... $1.50
" " six months, ...75
" " three " 50

The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

VOL. XXXV. SALEM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1887. NO. 1

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An "electric man" who was shocking the visitors to a Chicago museum was found to have a small battery in his boot-leg. He stoutly claimed to have been born that way, but electricians are inclined to doubt it.

Applications of electricity are daily becoming more varied. Among recent ones are telebarometers, telethermometers, telemanometers and telehydrobarometers, which respectively record, at distant points, air-pressure, heat, steam-pressure and water stages.

The Great Eastern steamship has been converted into a show vessel, and for the first time since her construction is making money for her owners. The ship, which for several months has been on exhibition at Liverpool, has lately gone to Dublin, where she will stay for the winter.

A striking example of the need for accurate computation in making estimates is given in an article in a recent *Independent* by Henry Clews on the supply and loss of petroleum within the earth. The writer made the statement that enough oil had been taken out of the earth to form a lake as large as Ontario. This statement has been denied by a professor in one of our leading Western colleges, through the columns of the same paper, and he shows that this cannot be possible, as at the present enormous rate of output it would take at the lowest estimate 60,000 years to fill the lake!

The Zanzibar Arabs, in their long white garments, who, Dr. Lenz, the Austrian traveler, says, make Stanley Falls Station, in Central Africa, look like a village of the Zanzibar coast, have thrown off their mask of friendship and compelled King Leopold's white agents to abandon the station and retreat down the river. Dr. Lenz wrote early this year that these slave dealers had far more influence at Stanley Falls than the Congo white men wielded. Here, in the heart of King Leopold's territories, they have at last openly manifested their hostility to the advancing white influences that are threatening their supremacy in Central Africa. It was these gentry whom General Gordon was employed to deal with just before his fate changed his plans and sent him to Khartoum instead of the Congo. How to manage these powerful Arabs will henceforth be a puzzling question.

Until within a comparatively short time, among the Indians of the Six Nations on the reservation in Allegany and Cattaraugus counties, New York, the habit has been to sew the body up in a blanket, not forgetting to place inside a generous supply of meat for food, wampum for ferriage over the Styx, and a bow and arrow for use in the happy hunting grounds. But when Billy McHale, one of the favorite chiefs, died, with a view of doing his memory especial honor, the Indians bought a coffin and interred the remains in pale-face fashion. Since then the aboriginal method of disposing of the bodies of the dead has well nigh become obsolete, and now the wealthier Indians buy caskets and employ undertakers. It is a mistaken notion that the Western New York Indians have ever placed the bodies of the dead on elevated platforms, at least for many years past. The practice formerly was to scoop out a shallow grave and tumble the remains in, giving them a scanty covering of earth.

In the last six months there has hardly been a day when New York city employment bureaus have not had twice as many applications on hand for servants as for places. Comparatively few girls will take places where heavy work is required. A great many ladies go down to Castle Garden and get their servants. Occasionally they get prizes, but they run a great risk. Nearly every boarding house in town has at least three or four employment agencies constantly on the watch for them for help. The wages paid now are higher than at any time in many years. From $18 to $20 a month with board and lodging are the regular rates. The chief complaint received at the employment bureaus is that after the housekeepers in private families have been to a good deal of trouble and spent considerable time in training them into good servants from an ignorant and uncouth condition, the girls leave to become chambermaids in big boarding houses or hotels, where there is more excitement, but not near as good a home.

It seems almost impossible that in any part of America a region which is supposed to contain much gold and silver ore should remain unmolested by seekers after wealth on account of a religious sentiment. Yet this is said to be true of a conical mountain called La Buffa which is near the city of Zacatecas, Mexico. The mountain towers up 500 feet above the city, is very precipitous, and has a huge cross on its summit. "But its treasures," says a writer in the Philadelphia *Record* who describes the hill, "are safe from molestation for generations to come, because rendered sacred by the belief of the little church on the summit. The residents believe that the Blessed Virgin—here called "Our Lady of the Buffa"—once appeared in person to the early *conquistadores* and directed the building of her sanctuary. Upon the 12th day of each December (the *fiesta* day of St. Guadalupe, corresponding somewhat to our Christmas) many pious people climb the mountain on their knees, painfully and laboriously, marking the rocky pathway with their blood. The number of these penitential pilgrims have grown smaller year by year, however, and now none but peons and Indians attempt thus to win Heaven's favor."

It is estimated that there are 3,000,000 colonies of bees in the United States, and that the annual yield of honey is 120,000,000 pounds. It is also reckoned that twenty-five pounds of honey are required to winter a stand of bees.

The secrets of the ancients are gradually being revealed. Two famous perfumes, called "tasi" and "kyphi," and used in Egypt ages ago, have been reconstituted recently by a Frenchman, who found the recipes for their manufacture in the inscriptions on the walls of the temple lavatories. "Kyphi" was imported into Greece and Rome after the conquest of Egypt and became a favorite as an anointment after the bath.

The American Exposition Building in London is to be 210 feet wide and 1,000 feet long. There are to be several smaller structures, including an art gallery capable of holding three thousand pictures. The main building will cover five acres, and is to be constructed of steel rails and corrugated iron. The use of steel rails in structures of this kind is a new idea, but has received the approval of eminent engineers. It enables the builders to put up or take down a building so constructed in a very short time.

A Spaniard is said to have solved the problem of perpetual motion on the Archimedean principal of the pressure of liquids. Liquids have been known to give something like perpetual motion to some men's arms, but the usefulness of such a result has been more than questionable. But if the Spaniard has really discovered the mechanical process of unending motion he is a benefactor to his race. The problem of perpetual motion has been one of the most fatal scientific chestnuts the ages have produced.

The Republican Centennial Paris Exhibition of 1889 is now being steadily organized. The foundations are already being prepared in the Champ de Mars, a wooden fence is being run up round the intended ground, and the works will be regularly carried on through the winter to provide employment for the hundreds of men who would otherwise be idle during the cold weather. The colossal Eiffel tower will probably stand at the entrance of the Pont de Jena, on the left bank of the Seine, and after the exhibition will remain the inventor's private property for twenty years, then passing to the government. The gardens are to be especially extensive and beautiful, and will be illuminated by the electric light.

One of the most striking passages in the annual report of Indian Commissioner J. D. C. Atkins, shows the workings of an Indian landed aristocracy under the present tribal sysrem of holding reservations. It appears that the chief cultivation of the tribal lands is done by a few rich and enterprising red men, who pocket all the proceeds and pay no rent to the tribe as a whole. Of course, their plea is that if any other members of the tribe choose to till tribal lands they are at liberty to do so; but it appears that in Indian Territory, where some very large aggregate crops are raised on lands held in common by partly civilized tribes, the wealthier and more influential Indians have monopolized the best lands and much more than would be their share under an equal division in severalty. Commissioner Atkins accordingly points out that the present system of land tenure among the red men is working very badly, and that the Government ought to intervene and divide the land held in Indian Territory into lots of 160 acres for each head of a family and half as much for each minor child. The general impression derived from Commissioner Atkins' report is that the present system of Indian land-holding is very imperfect and unwise, and that Congress should promptly substitute one which would be better both for the red men and the white.

Straw Shoes from China.

Consul-General Kennedy at Shanghai, at the request of Dr. D. J. McGowan, an American at Wenchow, has sent to the Commissioner of Agriculture a collection of the various styles of shoes manufactured by the Chinese of rice straw, together with samples of the material used in their manufacture. A letter to the Consul-General from Dr. McGowan is enclosed, in which he says it has occurred to him that the poor in the southern portion of the Union might find these shoes, which are used by the laboring people of Southern China, a cheap and sufficient protection for their feet. In China, he says, they are made by people who are too old or feeble for active work, the specimens costing from one to twelve cents a pair. The samples of material comprise wild grass or sedge, from which the uppers are made, something similar to which, he believes, will be found in American rice regions. Rice grass is used for soles and mat grass used to sew the parts together. With regard to the last named he suggests its acclimatization in the rice region, and says he does see why such an extensive industry as mat making should not be taken up by Americans.

A Japanese Order.

The Prince of Wales is to receive the Order of the Chrysanthemum, but it is not generally known that this order will be a most rare example of the finest Japanese art work. The Mikado has given carte blanche, so far as expense goes. Two of the very best workers in gold and precious stones which Japan can furnish have been engaged on the Order of the Chrysanthemum for months past, and the result is said to be well worthy of the reputation of the Japanese as an artistic nation. When it is finished, Prince Komiten will himself bring the gift to England, and he will be accompanied by his wife, who is described by those who know her as a charming little Japanese lady.—*London Court Journal.*

A pair of Connecticut oxen died of Paris green, carelessly left near a potato field.

IN STUBBLE FIELDS

I have seen growing far reaching grain fields,
Emerald and shining;
Gray were the beards that seemed as mists floating
When day is declining.

I have seen grain fields golden for harvest,
While as a glory
Each spike was bearing its gleaming arista,
Like saints of old story.

I see those grain fields covered with stubble,
Empty and lonely;
Gone are their beauties and all I find there
Are memories only.

—*Overland Monthly.*

THE OLE MAN'S GREDGE.

BY JENNIE E. JUDSON.

"But, pappy," remonstrated the young girl, gently, "he never tuck the gol."

"Never tuck the gol!" cried the old man, a fierce fire blazing in his sunken eyes. "Mightn't he as well a tuck hit? Didn't he up an' die 'thout givin no sign?"

"It mought a ben that he'd a forgot."

"No, chile, 'twan't that. He knowed, he shorely knowed. 'Twere jes the ole gredge a workin on him tell the las'."

"An what ware the gredge?"

"Hit ware fur bekase thru a-bein shifless an ornery he miss-a-gittin the woman he wanted fur a wife, while I was mo pyearter and come in ahead."

The girl sat silent a moment then asked: "How kim he ever to know whar the gol an silver ware put?"

"He help me bury 'em, Telury. Mus I allus keep a tellin you?"—fretfully—"as how when we heerd the Northun troops ware a-comin I axed him to help me tote hit to a safer place an bury hit.

"I was een a mos down with a fever. Yo maw ware bedfast, an yo wan't nothin but a little goslin of a chil. Carruthers had kim over to borry sumthin, an peared like hit ware my onliest chance.

"I le the house a-reelin like a drunk man. Lightnin ware dancin befo my eyes an thundar a-roarin in my yers; but I ke on 'n on, an 't las I heerd Carruthers say, dim like, as in a dream: 'They aint no safeter place than what this is.' Then his pick struck into the yeath, an 'th that I tumbled right in my tracks with the feelin that Jake Carruthers ware a-diggin my grave.

"An hit ware the grave to all my hopes, Telury," he added, pat eticaliy, "fur I had tuckered myse'f clean out a-many 'n a-many a day a makin that money, for you an yo maw, kase I had my hyeart plumb set on a sendin you to Meeridgyun to skule, and a-hirin a fine phizziken to eyore yo maw o' that spine in her back.

"An hyer," he continued, with a tremulous break in his voice, "yo maw's done gone, tuck off by the very misery I mistrusted would cause her eend, an you 'thout no edjication but what you've got fum these piney-woods skules, which the good Lord knows aint much.

"Haint I a good reason to hate him?" with panting breath, "an to cuss his hull hateful brood? Haint I a right to wish em every evil under the sun?"

"Not them, pap," cried the young girl, excitedly: "don't cuss the innocent. 'Tware the ole man as done wrong. Wouldn't he never tell you," she asked, as if in haste to turn the current of his words, "whar the box ware buried?"

"Tell me! I reckin he's told me a thousing times as how 'tware put at the foot of the quinch tree in the summer gyarding. I've dug the tree down by piec tmeal in the yers I've kep a-lookin'. But when I'd tell him twan't thar, an never had been thar, he'd vow the Yankees mus a tuck hit away."

"An' moughtn't that a ben?"

"No, chil". The troops wasn't skasely gone tell I began to pyeartin up, an' when I went to dig whar Jake had tol' me, I plain seed't groun' had never ben broke.

"But he air a restin oneasy in his grave, Telury," he continued, in a gruesome whisper. "Two scritch owels scrotch 'n scrotch under my winder las night, which air a shore sign of the dyin ur the dead, an when I went to sleep I drempt Jake stood out thar in the south field a-plutin twodes the ol oak, an a-sayin: 'Go thar, an dig in the dead of night.' We'll go to-night, an see what we kin fin."

Telura made no sign of dissent. Long experience had tought her that a ready inte est in the oft-told tale, and a ready acquiescence in her father's plans for the recovery of the treasure were by far the best. Opposition only roused within him a spirit of excitement which wore cruelly on his weakened frame.

She rose, and went slowly away to her work, but as the clock struck four she left the back entrance and disappeared quietly in the woods. The sun had set when she returned. As she passed her father on the front porch he clutched at her gown with trembling fingers.

"Who ware you a-walking with in the pine-grove, Telury?" he asked, huskily.

"Tware Tom Carruthers," she answered, lifting a white face and frightened eyes.

The blow had fallen and the old man quailed beneath it.

"I've los my propity," he muttered, miserably. "I've los my wife, an now I'm a-goin to lose my chil. My God!" he panted, as if from overpowering pain, "hit pears too hard to b'ar."

"Oh, pap!" cried the young girl, wildly, as she threw her arms about him, "you ain't a-going to lose me. I'll stan by you tell the eend. I ware a-partin with him forever, bekase I knowed hit ware yo wish. I had growed to keer fur him 'thout a-knowin of it. He ware allus so kind when we ware a-goin to skule, and sence then 'peared like I could n' go nowhur, nur do nothin but Tom's allus on hands. I wan't never perlite to him, pap, but looked like as if the mo hatefuller I actid twodes him the mo kinder I was a-getting to feel. Hit spited me turrible, an I wrastled hard to hate him, but hit didn' 'pear to do no good. He's a goin away to-morrer, though, an I'll forgit him, I shorely will." But a fresh burst of tears and sobs gave scant promise of a fulfillment of her words.

"He air a bad stock, Telury, an we has reason to thank the Lord that you has got shet of him.

"Folks do say, pappy, as how he air the pine rozzum image of his mam, an that she air a pow'ful good ooman."

"Folks don't know what they is a-savin one halit the time," he answered, angrily. "How could he be anythin but ornery with a feyther like that? Think no mo about him, chil, 'n nex time I go to Meeridgyun (Meridian) I'll buy you a pink calliker frock."

The young girl opened her lips as if to speak, but closed them with a sigh, and moved away, wearily, to prepare the evening meal.

All through the weary vigil which preceded their departure to the old oak she sat, heavy and silent, "a-grievin," as the old man thought, with a touch of anger and sympathy combined.

A little breeze sprang up before they started. It swayed the flame of the pine knot which Telura bore to light her father at his work, and plainly defined her finely-molded figure beneath its cotton gown.

The flickering light of the torch brought out the golden gleams of her curling hair, and, as she stood, pale and silent, holding the light aloft, she looked like a beautiful priestess aiding at a mystic rite.

The old man dug on excitedly, and his pick struck at last an unyielding substance. His breath came hard. Were the hopes of years to meet their long-delayed fruition? But a wild cry rang out suddenly on the night, and drew his startled attention.

What terrible sight was this that burned itself into his senses?

The torch lay fitfully gasping upon the earth, while speeding away as on the wings of the winds fled Telura, pursued by a circling flame of fire. Some unnoticed spark had fallen upon her gown from the back, and quickly ignited its cotton folds.

He started in agonized pursuit; but long ere he could have reached her a man sprang quickly from a thicket near, caught her in his arms, wrapped her about with his discarded coat, and smothered the cruel flames. She sank back fainting as her father reached the spot.

The two men lifted and bore her tenderly home. No word was spoken between them; but when the light was lit in the cabin it fell full on the face of Tom Carruthers.

"I'll fetch my mother and the doctor," he said.

"Fetch Mrs. Tompkins and the doctor," was the angry reply. "Twas hard, thought the old man, that in dire extremity he should again have to depend for aid on a member of this hated family.

Would this one, too, betray him?

"What ware he a-sneakin aroun in the woods fur, but to spy on me?" he muttered.

No feeling of gratitude toward the young man asserted itself in his breast during the long night spent by himself and the kind Mrs. Tompkins in attendance on the suffering girl. And early in the morning, when Telura, with wounds carefully dressed, lay quiet under the influence of a narcotic, he crept out to renew his interrupted work.

He gazed with bated breath into the cavity made the night before. It was empty, and his pick was sticking into a root of the tree. This, then, was the hard substance, the striking of which had so raised his hopes. He sank back with a groan.

The hand of Fate was against him.

An hour later he went back dazedly to the house. Telura still slept, and, throwing himself on a lounge near the bed, he, too, fell into a deep slumber.

When he awoke, toward evening, and looked at the young girl, lying pale and statue like, a great fear smote him. Might he not lose her after all? Had he never prized her enough? She, who had spent her whole young life in his service. Had he not accepted that service as too much his due? He saw revealed as in a lightning flash how all-absorbing had been his passion for the recovery of the money, and how little he had thought or done for this unselfish child. How willingly for his sake she had given up the man she loved. Then he recalled his own wild regret when he had feared to lose his sweetheart—her mother. Had Telura suffered like that? Perhaps she had been too harsh. Tom Carruthers was spoken of as a steady, industrious young man; and he had noticed last night that while his hands were badly burned he had seemed to have no thought but for Telura. But there came back the old, bitter question: "With a feyther like that, how could he be anything but ornery?"

"Pappy," broke in a feeble voice upon his thoughts, "would you han me a drink of wahter?"

The cooling draught was administered.

Ten days later, utterly prostrated from a fierce conflict with fever and pain, Telura made her next rational request.

"Pappy," she said, meekly, "ef I don't ever git well, an"—feebly smoothing his hardened hand—"hit do 'pear now as though I never can, I want you to try an git shet of that gredge you is a-holdin agin Tom Carruthers. He air good, pappy, I know he air. I feel it in hyer," laying her hand upon her heart. "He have dug arun for that gol een a mos as much as you, a-hoping to ondo his pappy's wrong, an he 'lowed to me as he ware a-goin to try to pay you back. Try to be forgivin to him, pappy, for my sake, an tell him good-bye 'th my ondying love."

"I don't want you to tell no one good-bye, Telury," answered the old man, "no one," blowing his nose furiously. "I aint a-holdin no gredge agin Tom Carruthers no mo, an as he's a-hangin roun the front po'ch now, whar he's been a-hangin mos o' the time endurin yo seeckness, I'll fetch him in, an you kin tell him 'howdy' instead of good-by, an how you is a-goin to pyearten right up 'n git well fur him an me."

A flash of joy illumined the girl's pale face, and her father left the room with brimming eyes as Carruthers clasped her in his longing arms.

The struggle in the old man's mind had been long, and sharp, and bitter. The prejudice of years and a sense of cruel wrong had fought hand to hand with a desire for his daughter's happiness, and a growing conviction of the worthiness of her lover. The latter had conquered and the victory was complete.

"What does gol or gredges weigh," he communed with himself, on the front porch, "agin the sight of sich happiness as that?"

Telura slept that night the soft, low-breathing sleep of returning health. Her father's slumber was that of the just. But a storm swept the physical world. In the morning the giant oak had fallen. Its roots protruded from the earth.

Two men had sought the spot, and the younger pointed with a trembling finger to a small tin box, which lay closely clasped in the interlacing roots.

"Thank God it is found," cried the younger, excitedly, as he disentangled and handed it to the old man.

Its contents were intact and the old man murmured: "Thank God!" too, as he saw the glittering coin. "Come, Tom," he added, with a joyful laugh, "we'll go and tell Telury."—*Chicago Current.*

A Waggish Bachelor.

Rev. Sam Jones paused in a discourse on patience at Omaha and said if there were one man present who never had spoken a cross word to his wife he would ask him to rise. By and by a round-faced, good-natured man stood up. "Thank God," said Sam, "there's one man who never spoke a cross word to his wife." Everybody took a good look at the paragon, when he broke the silence with the remark: "I haven't any wife. I'm a bachelor."

GIRLS WHO BIND BOOKS

FEATURES OF THE WORK IN A BIG BINDERY.

What the Feminine Employes Earn—The Hurtful Bronze—A Talk With a Bindery Girl.

"Our girls earn on an average $6 a week," said the proprietor of a large bookbindery. "Some of them earn $12; the beginners earn $4; all of them work 'by the piece.' They can do any sort of work, and the finest books we have are sewed by them. They cover the pamphlets, but the bound books are done entirely by men. The stamping and such work is done by machinery. Our girls work ten hours a day, and sit down during the whole of that time, or at least the greater part of it. The girls who work on the 'dry press' are obliged to stand. The dry press is a machine for pressing the matter over night after it has been folded."

"What sort of girls are they?"

"Good, quiet-going girls for the most part. The majority of them live at home. They are as neatly-dressed as any girls you see on the street."

"Do you employ them steadily?"

"Well, some of them we do. Of course, when it is dull we let our girls go, but when we have a big job we advertise and get a lot for the time being, or if we know of some good hands we send for them."

Several other publishers said substantially the same thing.

The girls themselves were not reluctant to talk upon the subject. One of them, when asked how she liked the work, ran her hands through her shock of curly red hair and protested that it was "awful!"

"What is awful about it?"

"Well, for one thing, the bronzing."

"Is that a necessary and useful part of the work?"

"Any of us are likely to be given a job of bronzing at any time. We're here to be generally useful, and if the boss says bronze 50,000 covers for advertising pamphlets, why of course we bronze 'em."

"But it is said you can most of you do only one thing well?"

"What nonsense! Besides, any one could bronze. All it needs is a little care."

"What hurt does it do?"

"Hurt enough! If you don't wear a sponge over your mouth and nose the bronze will get in the throat and make terrible sores. A girl who worked here once got ulcers in her throat from working in bronze, and was laid up four months."

"Does it make much difference to you what kind of work you are engaged upon?"

"O, my, yes! We make a great deal more at some kinds than we do at others. The finer the class of work the less we make at it. Heavy, expensive paper is a great deal harder to fold than light paper such as is used for railroad guides. I guess railroad guides are about the best paying work we have. We fold them, you know. Some of them have sixteen or twenty folds, and a girl has to be real smart to remember all the twists and turns so as to make no mistake."

"So that is the best paying work?"

"Yes."

"How much can you make a week at it?"

"There's a girl over there that has worked six years in a bindery, and now and then she makes $9 a week. But then she works through the greater part of the noon hour."

"Not many of the girls make that much, then?"

"Well, I should say not! There's one poor little girl here that never makes a cent over $2. She's such a slow little thing and she can't remember from one time to another how to turn a fold or make a knot. You know we have an odd way of making a knot with our needle in the thread as we sew the sections. There's one good thing about the binding business. You see most of us can sit down all day long. They have long benches in almost every factory where we can sit."

"Is there a uniform price among publishers? Do all houses pay the same for the same work?"

"No, indeed, they don't. Some of the bosses are as mean as dirt. But after we find it out they don't get any but greenhorns to work for them. There is quite a difference in the prices the different houses pay."

"Do you get steady work?"

"No; and that's the very, very worst thing about bindery work. One week a man will have 125 girls, and the next he won't have more than ten. I suppose it's all right. I don't see any way to fix it. But it seems wrong to me, some way. The man's work is done, but what becomes of the girls? If they ain't living with their folks they just have to run in debt for their board till they get more work. It's pretty hard, somtimes, I can tell you."

"What should you say was the average wages made by the girls?"

"Four dollars and fifty cents and $5 a week by the ordinary workers."

"How much do the forewomen get?"

"We have no forelady, but where I worked last the forelady got $10 a week and nothing to do but just look after us!"

"Do you ever get cheated out of your pay?"

"Not in the large establishments. Now and then some little concern will fail."

"Do you get docked much in your wages?"

"Not much. Some of those mean bosses I told you of make you pay if you sew a section wrong, or fold badly enough to spoil anything of value, or paste a cover on upside down. But, after all, that's fair enough. There isn't much complaint to be made on the whole."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Proportion of Deaths by Lightning.

The yearly average number of deaths from lightning in England is twenty-three, or four and four-tenths per 10,000 deaths. As a general rule it seems that unless persons are killed on the spot by lightning they recover. A person struck by lightning is more or less stunned, and deprived of consciousness for a time, often, no doubt, by mere fright, in which case the effect is transient; but sometimes in consequence of a shock given to the brain, in which case there is a certain amount of paralysis of motion and sensation. The appearances after death of bodies which have been struck by lightning vary extremely. Some tmes they retain the position which they occupied when struck; while in other cases they may be dashed to a considerable distance. Their clothes are often burnt or torn, and have a peculiar singed smell. Metallic substances about the body present signs of fusion, while such as are composed of steel become magnetic.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

More than 400 years ago Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Charles III., planted an orange tree in the garden of Versailles. It is still flourishing.

A French scientific journal records a fall of luminous rain during a thunder storm at Lotteville. The drops produced flashes of red and violet light as they touched the ground.

There are twenty-seven peaks in Nevada exceeding 10,000 feet in height. Wheeler's peak, 13,036 feet above the level of the sea, has the distinction of being the highest point in Nevada.

It is well known by those who have tried the experiment that with letters cut in a piece of paper, as in a stencil plate, and wrapped around a pear or apple, the sun will print the letters on the fruit.

A well is being sunk at Chico, Cal., for the purpose of supplying that place with water. At a depth of twenty-eight feet a pan of gravel was washed out which gave no less than twenty-eight "colors."

Dr. Rein, of Frankfort, has calculated the number of possible combinations in a game of dominoes. They reach the fabulous amount of 284,528, 211,840. That is to say, two players playing on an average ten hours a day, would require 118,000,000 of years to exhaust all the combinations of the game.

Lighting the Parsees' sacred fire is an expensive and elaborate process on the institution of a new temple. Sixteen different kinds of wood in 1001 pieces of fuel are required to obtain the sacred flame, which is afterward fed with sandalwood, and the cost of the process averagerages £2,500. There are still three large and thirty-three small fire temples at Bombay.

When they hear the loons, crying the Pasamaquoddy Indians think it is a sure sign of a hard wind. If the feathers are thick on a partridge's leg, or the bears den early, they believe a long, cold winter is coming. If they see a beaver carrying a stick, a storm is approaching. It is a sure sign of death to have partridges hovering around the house. If a dog barks in the night a stranger will come next day.

A new industry has sprung up in Delhi, India. Some enterprising natives, the London *Graphic* says, are taking advantage of the Government offer of two annas for every snake killed to trade on the old traditional tree and serpent worship. August 4 is the great serpent-worshiping day, and every Tuesday the pipal tree is worshiped by Hindoo women. Taking advantage of the reverence paid to snakes, a large number of men have set to work catching these reptiles. Then, taking them into the streets where pious Hindoos most abound, they announce that they are on their way to claim the reward, but they are quite willing for a pice or two more to release the reptiles, and so save themselves from the sin of snake murder, which their poverty would otherwise drive them to commit. The appeal is invariably successful.

"Pigeon English."

A New York policeman whose beat is in the Chinese quarter, and who has got accustomed to the Chinaman's use of English, said in course of conversation with a *Mail and Express* reporter:

"In many words used by the Chinese there is a near approach to the English sounds. For instance, 'Mi no sabe Fo lang say,' is readily interpreted as 'I do not understand Francais of French;' for 'German' the Chinaman uses the word 'Jambola.' A good idea of their idiom is had in the story told by a teacher, who read Hamlet's soliloquy to a class of Chinamen, and was surprised to hear one of them render the lines 'To be or not to be' in this way, 'Can, no can.' For never mind they say 'Maskee," which is evidently borrowed from the Spanish. 'Mi go walkee maskee that colo,' means 'I will go no matter about the cold.' For 'what' they always say 'what thing,' for who 'who man' is used. 'What belongs what thing' is the 'pigeon' for 'what is that,' and 'that belongs who man' is the expression for 'who is that.' 'Hlap' is 'half,' 'mussee' is 'must,' and so on throughout the 'lingo,' double 'e' is used as an allix to the words ending in 'h' and the final letter of words ending in the linguals is dropped. In spite of the seeming difficulties 'pigeon' English can be easily acquired, and in no place this side of the Pacific slope are there greater opportunities offered to this end than right here in New York."

Phil.

Phil is only five and just into trousers. He had begged for them so piteously that his mother expected some ebullition of ecstasy when he got into them. But he was absolutely silent while he was going through the process of shedding his dress and donning his new honors. When he was fairly rigged she looked at him fondly and said inquiringly: "Well, Phil?"

"Now I feel some better," responded he, gravely.

He had to speak at a Sunday-school concert not long ago, and the poor little soul was taken with stage-fright as soon as he had made his bow before the ecclesiastical footlights. His lips trembled, his hands shook, his voice would not come. He had to give it up, and he trotted down the aisle to his mother's side again, overcome with shame. After a few minutes the superintendent called his name a second time. Phil pulled himself together and marched bravely to the front. But on facing all the people his courage forsook him again. He made a mighty effort to speak his little piece, but his mouth and chin quivered so that the words could not be said. Phil was surprised, but beaten. He retreated to his mother once more.

"Why, darling," she whispered, putting her arm around him, "why didn't you say your verse?"

"Mamma," he replied, tragically, unconscious of any slang, "I just couldn't. I had to give my chin a rest."—*Boston Record.*

Insuring Icehouses.

One of the queerest facts in the fire insurance business is the hazardous character of icehouses. These establishments would be, one would say, next to icebergs themselves, about the last things to get on fire; and yet, so great is the risk, that icehouses are classed as "extra hazardous," and some insurance companies will not issue policies on them at any rate. It is thought that the abundance of straw or shavings about an icehouse may account for some, at least, of these otherwise inexplicable fires, the teamsters and others dropping sparks of fire from their pipes or cigars.—*Hartford Times.*

The Peruvian Government has issued a decree that Chinese [illegible] in that country shall enjoy [illegible] and privileges conceded [illegible] nists.

WAYS OF KILLING CATTLE.

HOW BEEVES ARE SLAUGHTERED IN VARIOUS PLACES.

The Brain Bolt—Throat-Cutting the Favorite Method in Some Places and Rifle-Shots in Others.

At the West Philadelphia abattoir there are two methods practiced every day. They are the Israelitish and the ordinary methods. The meat which is killed for consumption by the orthodox Hebrews is called "kosher," and the killing of it is done according to a Jewish religious rite, the method employed being directed by the Mosaic law. There are a number of private slaughter-houses throughout the city conducted by the Hebrews, but most of the "kosher" meat is killed at the abattoir.

The Hebrew butchers do not kill their cattle themselves, as the rule of their faith is that it must be killed by a "schochet," who is appointed by the rabbi after a regular course of instruction and an examination. His instrument is a long-bladed knife, called in Hebrew a cholif, the blade being of pure steel, without a flaw. The steer to be slaughtered is drawn in up to the killing-place by means of a rope looped around her horns and run through a ring in the floor or wall. As soon as it has been brought to the right place it is "cast." This consists in fastening a rope to its hind leg and drawing that member off the ground and, with a skilful jerk, throwing the animal on its back. In that position its head is placed resting on its horns and the animal's nose touches the floor, leaving the throat exposed for the stroke of the "cholif." One stroke by an expert "schochet" is generally sufficient to sever all the arteries, and the animal is allowed to bleed to death. The use of an axe, hammer, or other implement for stunning the animal is not allowed, as it is a requirement of the Jewish faith that none of the animal's bones dare be broken. Just before the killer draws the blade across the steer's throat he wets his finger in his mouth and rubs it along the edge of the sharp blade, and while he is making the stroke he repeats a prayer.

For killing cattle to be sold for general consumption and not according to the Israelitish rite there are a great many methods, but all the cattle killed at the Philadelphia abattoir are treated in the same manner. The animals are driven, seven or eight together, into one of a number of cages. The butcher takes his stand on a couple of planks overhead. From that position he hits the steers on the head with a poll-ax and knocks them down. It takes several blows of the ax to knock a steer off his feet, and it has often happened at the abattoir that it was neccessary to almost beat a steer's brains out before it fell. As soon as a beef has been knocked down it is dragged out of the cage, from under the feet of its companions, and its throat is cut and the dressing is done with dispatch, if not neatness.

The chief end of the use of the hammer is to destroy sensibility and to make death, as far as possible, devoid of suffering. The implement mostly used in America is the poll-ax, by which the animal is stunned and knocked down, but in places where a large number of beeves are killed every day, as in some of the beef-butchering establishments of Chicago, they are shot down. They are driven into a long row of single stalls, and a man armed with a repeating rifle walks along a gangway and shoots them in the head. So expert have these men become that a second shot is seldom necessary. In Boston and other parts of Massachusetts the rifle is also used.

In London, England, the poll-ax is used. It is a hammer like affair, and the strong-armed butcher drives the poll through the skull into the brain, producing almost instant insensibility. Some of the butchers there strike the bullock on the back of the head, just at the base of the brain, with the same result. Another method employed in France and other European countries is a mask which fits over the animal's head, face and eyes, either by straps or springs. Through the face of the mask there is an aperture for the insertion of a punch-bolt. A heavy mallet wielded by the strong arms of a brawny butcher will drive this bolt into the head of the animal, and death quickly follows the blow.

In Spain the butchers must need have a strong wrist and a good aim, for they kill all their beeves with a broad-bladed dagger. The one selected to be slain is pulled down to a ring by means of a strong rope secured around the horns. The operator takes his stand at the head of the animal, and with one downward plunge of his heavy broad-bladed knife he severs the spinal cord and kills the animal instantly. Another European practice, though not in general use, is killing by dynamite. A dynamite cartridge is fastened to the head just below the horns and in the center of the face. The cartridge is so loaded as to be exploded by means of a fuse, and its discharge sends an iron bolt into the head, and instantaneous death is the result.

Another French implement causing instant death to the bullock is the guillotine, similar in construction to the terrible implement which came into such prominence during the reign of terror, and which was daily bathed in blood during that awful period. As it severs the spinal cord at a single stroke it would seem to be a most humane contrivance, notwithstanding the horror which its name calls up. There are many other devices put to the same use, and all made for the purpose of rendering death to food animals as devoid of suffering as possible. Meanwhile the Philadelphia butchers continue to slug the brains out of bullocks with sledge-hammers and poll-axes, and they will keep on in the use of those instruments until they are forced by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to use some more humane system.—*Philadelphia News.*

More Spectacle Wearers Than Ever.

The increase in the number of persons using glasses is fully 33⅓ per cent. over previous periods. I speak, says a St. Louis dealer to a *Globe-Democrat* reporter, from an experience of over thirty years. I attribute this increase partly to the practice people have of buying spectacles from dealers who are unskilled in fitting them properly to the eyes of those who buy them, and partly to the false economy employed by many in using spectacles whose only recommendation is their cheapness. Here in St. Louis fifteen years ago there were only three men engaged in the business of making and selling optical instruments, and these barely made a living out of it. Now there are fifteen in that line, and ten of them have all they can do.

The mountains on the upper San Joaquin river, California, are covered with deer, bears and lions.

IMMORTALITY.

I live. Thus much I know. And I defy
The world to prove that I shall ever die.
But all men perish? Aye; and even so
Beneath the grasses lay this body low,
Forever close these eyes and still this b[illegible]
All this. Yet I shall not have taste[illegible]

Where are the lips that prattled inf[illegible]
The eyes that shone with light of e[illegible]
days?
The heart that bubbled o'er with boyhood's
glee?
The limbs that bounded as the chamois free?
The ears that heard life's music everywhere?
These, all; where are they now? Declare.

Forever gone! Forever dead! Yet still
I live! My love, my hate, my fear, my will,
My all that makes live living, firm abides
As towers the rock above the fickle tides.
Dead is my youth, and so my age must die.
But I remain, imperishable I!

Speed day and year! Fleet by the stream of time!
Wing, birds of passage, to a summer clime!
Come change, come dissolution and decay,
To kill the very semblance of this clay!
Yet know the conscious, the unchanging I
Through all eternity shall never die!

—*Willis Fletcher Johnson, in Current.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A fitting tribute—A present of a suit of clothes.

Crossed in love—the suspenders your girl makes you—*Puck.*

Scarlet fever—a desire to paint the town.—*New Haven News.*

A tip top story—The hotel clerk's reasons for lodging you in the attic.

Why is a fat man like water? Because neither can run up hill.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Some Americans are too proud to beg and too honest to steal, so they get trusted.—*Boston Post.*

Sailors haven't much liking for wrecks, but divers are down on them more than any one else.—*St. Paul Herald.*

On the rolling deep: First passenger—"Well, old boy, what's up this afternoon?" Second passenger—"All but the soup."—*Life.*

A fashion journal says there is a knack in putting on gloves. Come to think of it, that's so. You have to get your hands in, as it were.—*Washington Post.*

A fashion item says shoes are the same as in the spring. Ours are not. We've had two pairs since then. But perhaps we are ultra fashionable.—*Life.*

Felt slippers are to be worn considerably this winter. Bjornson's boy hopes his mother's will not be felt any more than formerly.—*St. Paul Herald.*

Oscar Wilde says: "I can't write poetry when I have eaten anything." Some benefactor of his race should invite Oscar to dinner every day.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

It is whispered about the suburbs of Buffalo that a young girl of that city screamed so when the dentist was pulling her tooth that she turned yeller.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A sealskin sacque for the [illegible] statue would cost $275, [illegible] bonnet $11,483 and a pa[illegible] $1,847. The above statemen[illegible] in order to "scoop" and silenc[illegible] tistical fiend.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

An Arkansas man made a [illegible] a piece of plug tobacco and [illegible] through the body of a wildcat. The animal died. Here we have another forcible illustration of the fatal effects of tobacco on the system.—*Norristown Herald.*

Fashions in Maladies.

Most physicians are likely to have theories about diseases rather than actual knowledge thereof, because, being ignorant of what is going on inside the human body, they are forced to surmise

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886.

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The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

The Legislature met on Wednesday. Democrats and Republicans have been caucusing. The Independents have also held a meeting hesitating about acting with either party. We will publish the Governor's message next week.

—Harrison Hall, a prominent citizen of Shelby, this State, committed suicide.

—Violent earthquake shocks are reported in Western Maryland, causing great alarm, but no damage.

—The cold wave struck the city of Mexico, and ice formed in the pools.

—Thirty thousand persons are suffering for the necessaries of life in the drought district of Texas.

—Three hundred persons perished in a fire at Madras, British India, on Dec. 31st, 1886.

—The President seems to have recovered from his illness and a large crowd greeted him in a New Year's call.

—The Missouri Express robbers have been arrested, and $50,000 of the stolen money recovered. There are still some $8,000 or $10,000 missing, and the detectives expect to find the greater part of that. They have been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

—Senator Logan's funeral on Friday last, in Washington, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was one of the most impressive and largely attended which ever took place in Washington. The remains were temporarily deposited in Rock Creek Cemetery some 4 or 5 miles from the city.

—Gov. Scales has offered a reward of $400 for the arrest of Walter L. Bingham, the deaf mute murderer of Miss Lizzie Turlington, on Friday, Dec. 17, near Cary, in Wake county. Bingham is 6 feet in height, of dark complexion, has a deformed or broken nose, is well educated and intelligent.

—The *Daily News*, of Greensboro, has made its appearance, the first number of which we have received. It is a very neatly printed paper, the size of the Winston *Daily*, and no doubt will be an ably conducted paper. We wish the enterprise much success.

—[illegible] Hill, the well known young [illegible] shot his brother Tony to [illegible] their sleeping apartment, [illegible]nta, and five minutes later [illegible] own life with the same pis[illegible]. They were as extensively known as any two young men in Atlanta, and were the only sons of the Hon. D. P. Hill, and were born and raised in that State.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A *Times* special from Albany, Texas, says: The county judges of the drought stricken district are in session at the court house. Twenty counties are represented. They report in the aggregate 27,900 persons in actual need of food and clothing. They will make an official report to-morrow and publish an appeal to the legislature and ask the indorsement of the Governor. They will also make an appeal to charitable people for immediate relief.

Auditor's Report.

State Auditor Roberts has published his annual report. It gives the receipts and disbursements of the State treasury during the year ending November 30th, 1885. The following is a synopsis of the report:

The total receipts were $835,000, from which should be deducted $143,000, dividends on $3,000,000 of State stock in the North Carolina railroad, and $41,000 devoted to the maintenance of the agricultural department. The public taxes of the year aggregated $501,000; the special taxes, $27,000; the drummers' license, taxes $18,000; the fertilizer licenses, $41,000. The total expenditures during the year were $1,172,-[illegible]. Of these $25,000 was to the Insane Asylum at Goldsboro; interest on 4 per cent. State debt, $114,000; interest on 6 per cent. debt, $201,000; invested in 4 per cent. Stat bonds for sinking fund, $248,000; judiciary, $46,000, Insane Asylum at Raleigh, $51,000; Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution, $46,000; Oxford Orphan Asylum, $10,000; public printing, $20,000; pensions to soldiers' widows, $41,000; State University, $27,500; Insane Asylum at Morganton, $93,000; contingencies, $19,000. Only the chief items are given above, scores of smaller ones being omitted.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, Winston, N. C.

An Exhibit of the Industrial Progress of the South in 1886.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.—The *Tradesman* has received reports from every town and city in the Southern States, showing new industries which have arisen and enterprises which have been actually undertaken or definitely projected in the year 1886. Among the more important are the following, classified by States:

Brick Manufactures—Alabama 15, Arkansas 5, Florida 36, Georgia 57, Kentucky 6, Louisiana 3, Tennessee 6

Gins, Compress and Cotton Factories—Alabama 25, Arkansas 5, Georgia 12, Louisiana 12, Mississippi 5, North Carolina 10, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 6, Texas 9.

Coal, Iron, Gold and Silver Mines—Alabama 19, Arkansas 18, Georgia 8, Kentucky 16, North Carolina 23, Tennessee 16, Texas 8, Virginia 14, West Virginia 2.

Electric Light and Gas Works—Alabama 4, Arkansas 3, Florida 5, Georgia 7, Kentucky 10, Louisiana 4, Maryland 13, Mississippi 5, North Carolina 7, South Carolina 5, Tennessee 12 Texas 18, Virginia 3, West Virginia 11.

Flour and Grist Mills—Alabama 16, Georgia 11, Kentucky 14, Maryland 10, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 7, Tennessee 21, Texas 42, Virginia 7, West Virginia 3.

Blast Furnaces—Alabama 18, Tennessee 10.

Wood working establishments—including saw mills, planing mills, furniture manufactures — Alabama 65, Arkansas 34, Florida 36, Georgia 57, Kentucky 14, Louisiana 10, Mississippi 15, North Carolina 44, South Carolina 15, Tennessee 56, Texas 19, Virginia 17, West Virginia 23.

Machine shops, foundries and rolling mills—Alabama 28, Arkansas 4, Florida 6, Georgia 13, Kentucky 11, Louisiana 3, Maryland 9, Mississippi 3, North Carolina 8, South Carolina 2, Tennessee 19, Texas 12 Virginia 16, West Virginia 5.

Railroads and Steel Railways—Alabama 27, Arkansas 17, Florida 24, Georgia 21, Kentucky 25, Louisiana 5, Maryland 9, Mississippi 10, North Carolina 10, South Carolina, 12, Tennessee 31, Texas 13, Virginia 13, West Virginia 9.

Miscellaneous Industries — Alabama 50, Arkansas 8, Florida 37, Georgia 46, Kentucky 50, Louisiana 19, Maryland 50, Mississippi 15, North Carolina 28, South Carolina 13, Tennessee 66, Texas 24, Virginia 40, West Virginia 16.

The *Tradesman* says that among the most important features of the industrial revival of the past year are a large number of furnaces set up in Alabama and Tennessee; two steel and wrought iron mills in Chattanooga; the organization of coal mining companies in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky; the establishment of large stove factories in Alabama and Tennessee, and the extraordinary development of the lumber business in the Southern States.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Winston, at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

—Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich, and vitalizing.

[*COPY.*]

CERTIFICATE OF RENEWAL OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WHEREAS, On the 31st day of December, A. D., 1883, Geo. W. Hinshaw and Wade H. Bynum, both of Winston, Forsyth County, North Carolina, as General Partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, of the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, as Special Partners, renewed for the term of three years, beginning December 31st, A. D., 1883, and expiring December 31st, A. D. 1886, a limited co-partnership which had theretofore been formed between said parties, and

WHEREAS, said limited co-partnership so renewed expires December 31st, 1886, and it is proposed to make a change in said business by the said Wade H. Bynum retiring from said firm and Newton H. Medearis becoming a general partner in said firm, and

WHEREAS, it is proposed to renew said limited co-partnership between Geo. W. Hinshaw and Newton H. Medearis, as general partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, as special partners.

1st. *Now, therefore*, we, Geo. W. Hinshaw and Newton H. Medearis, as General Partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, as Special Partners, have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Hinshaw & Medearis.

2nd. For the purpose of carrying on the wholesale and retail business in general merchandise, fertilizers, seeds and agricultural implements, in the said town of Winston, North Carolina.

3rd. Geo. W. Hinshaw and Newton H. Medearis, of Winston, Forsyth County, North Carolina, being the General Partners, and James W. Allison and E. B. Addison, of the city of Richmond and State of Virginia, being the Special Partners.

4th. The said James W. Allison and E. B. Addison contributing each Seventy-Five Hundred Dollars, said sums so paid by them being now represented by goods and merchandise on hand, and have not been impaired in the course of trade.

5th. This co-partnership is formed for six years, from December 31st, A. D. 1886, to December 31st, A. D. 1892.

GEO. W. HINSHAW, Gen. Partner.
NEWTON H. MEDEARIS, Gen. Partner.
JAMES W. ALLISON, Special Partner.
E. B. ADDISON, Special Partner.

Acknowledged and registered according to law, January, 1st, A. D, 1887.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.,
of Forsyth Co., N. C.

Jan. 6, 1887–2w.

A CARD.

EDITORS OF THE PRESS.—In the exhibit of county finances as published in your paper of Dec. 30th, I notice under the heading "Court expenses" the following item: "C. S. Hauser, Clerk of the Superior Court, one-half fees in insolvent State cases at Fall Term, 1885, February and May terms 1886, $2075 41"—Please permit me to say that this item as it appears is, as far as I am concerned, quite erroneous and calculated to create a false impression in the public mind.—In proof of this I would state that the sum mentioned is an aggregate of the fees paid to the following officers: Clerk of Superior Court, Solicitors, Justices of the Peace, (the latter being whole fees) Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Mayor, Policemen, Constables, and it also includes witness fees, in every case. To enable the public to correctly understand the matter, I would request you to publish the above.

C. S. HAUSER.
Clerk of Superior Court.

The Morning Star.

Morning star! thy cheering light
Can dispel the gloom of night;
Light divine, come and shine,
Come and shine, Light divine,
In this darksome heart of mine.

Thine effulgence, glorious light,
Far exceeds the sun so bright;
Jesus, thou canst bestow,
Jesus, thou canst bestow,
More than thousand suns can do.

Joyful beam, thy light we see,
Willingly we follow thee;
Fairest star, near and far,
Near and far, Fairest star,
Christ as God, we thee revere.

Therefore, oh, thou Light divine,
Come without delay and shine;
Jesus come, make thy home,
Jesus come, make thy home
In my heart; Lord Jesus come.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

REV. J. J. ROESTER, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorator and very sustaining."

HON. JOSEPH C. SUIT, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I later heard classic testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia, and as a family [illegible] Brown's Iron Bitters [illegible] on original [illegible] the genuine. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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There is much excellent fiction including a serial by HAROLD FREDERIC; stories extending through numbers by H. C. BUNNER, J. S. OF DALE, and others; and short stories by R. L. STEVENSON, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS, T. A. JANVIER, MISS JEWETT, OCTAVE THANET, H. H. BOYESEN, MISS CROSBY, and a host of others.

Notable special papers to be published very early are General F. A. WALKER'S on SOCIALISM; Dr. WILLIAM HAYES WARD'S on BABYLONIAN CYLINDERS; Mr. JOHN C. ROPES' on the PORTRAITS OF CÆSAR; Captain GREENE'S on COAST DEFENCE, etc., etc.

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Perfect Hair

Indicates a natural and healthy condition of the scalp, and of the glands through which nourishment is obtained. When, in consequence of age and disease, the hair becomes weak, thin, and gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will strengthen it, restore its original color, promote its rapid and vigorous growth, and impart to it the lustre and freshness of youth.

I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time, and am convinced of its value. When I was 17 years of age my hair began to turn gray. I commenced using the Vigor, and was surprised at the good effects it produced. It not only restored the color to my hair, but so stimulated its growth, that I have now more hair than ever before.—J. W. Edwards, Coldwater, Miss.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING from debility and loss of appetite; if your stomach is out of order, or your mind confused; take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine will restore physical force and elasticity to the system, more surely and speedily than any tonic yet discovered.

For six months I suffered from liver and stomach troubles. My food did not nourish me, and I became weak and very much emaciated. I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured.—J. M. Palmer, Springfield, Mass. ††

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE CENTURY

For 1886-87.

THE CENTURY is an illustrated monthly magazine, having a regular circulation of about two hundred thousand copies; often reaching and sometimes exceeding two hundred and twenty-five thousand. Chief among its many attractions for the coming year is a serial which has been in active preparation for sixteen years. It is a history of our own country in its most critical time, as set forth in

THE LIFE OF LINCOLN,

By His Confidential Secretaries, John G. Nicolay and Col. John Hay.

This great work, begun with the sanction of President Lincoln, and continued under the authority of his son, the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, is the only full and authoritative record of the life of Abraham Lincoln. he authors were friends of Lincoln before his presidency; they were most intimately associated with him as private secretaries throughout his term of office, and to them were transferred upon Lincoln's death all his private papers. Here will be told the inside history of the civil war and of President Lincoln's administration,—important details of which have hitherto remained unrevealed, and that they might first appear in this authentic history. By reason of the publication of this work.

THE WAR SERIES.

which has been followed with unflagging interest by a great audience, will occupy less space during the coming year. Gettysburg will be described by Gen. Hunt (Chief of the Union Artillery), General Longstreet, General E. M. Law, and others; Chickamauga, by General D. H. Hill; Sherman's March to the Sea, by Generals Howard and Slocum Generals Q. A. Gillmore, Wm. F. Smith, John Gibbon, Horace Porter, and John S. Mosby will describe special battles and incidents. Stories of naval engagements, prison life, etc. etc., will appear.

NOVELS AND STORIES.

"The Hundredth Man," a novel by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady, or the Tiger?" etc., begins in November. Two novellettes by George W. Cable, stories by Mary Hallock Foote, "Uncle Remus," Julian Hawthorne, Edward Eggleston, and other prominent American authors will be printed during the year.

SPECIAL FEATURES

(with illustrations) include a series of articles on affairs in Russia and Siberia, by George Kennan, author of "Tent Life in Siberia," who has just returned from a most eventful visit to Siberian prisons; papers on the Panel question, with reference to its bearing on the Labor Problem; English Cathedrals; Dr. Eggleston's Religious Life in the American Colonies; Men and Women of Queen Anne's Reign, by Mrs. Oliphant; Clairvoyance, Spiritualism, Astrology, etc., by the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*; astronomical papers; articles throwing light on Bible history, etc.

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THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK.

"THE IDEAL MAGAZINE"

for young people is what the papers call ST. NICHOLAS. Do you know about it,—how good it is, how clean and pure and pure and helpful? If there are any boys or girls in your house will you not try a number, or try it for a year, and see if is n't just the the element you need in the household? The *London Times* has said, "We have nothing like it on this side" Here are some leading features of

ST. NICHOLAS

for 1886–87.

Stories by **Louisa M. Alcott** and **Frank R. Stockton**,—several by each author.

A Short Serial Story by **Mrs. Burnett**, whose charming "Little Lord Fauntleroy" has been a great feature in the past year of ST. NICHOLAS.

War Stories for Boys and Girls. Gen. Badeau, chief-of staff, biographer, and confidential friend of General Grant and one of the ablest and most popular of living military writers, will contribute a number of papers describing in clear and vivid style some of the leading battles of the civil war. They will be panoramic descriptions of single contests or short campaigns, presenting a sort of literary picture-gallery of the grand and heroic contests in which the parents of many a boy and girl of to-day took part.

The Serial Stories include "Juan and Juanita," an admirably written story of Mexican life, by Frances Courtenay Baylor, author of "On Both Sides"; also, "Jenny's Boarding-House," by James Otis, a story of life in a great city.

Short Articles, instructive and entertaining, will abound. Among these are "How a Great Panorama is Made," by Theodore R. Davis, with profuse illustrations; "Winning a Commission," (Naval Academy), and "Recollections of the Naval Academy"; "Boring for Oil" and "Among the Gas-wells," with a number of striking pictures; "Child-Sketches from George Elliot," by Julia Magruder; "Victor Hugo's Tales to his Grandchildren," recounted by Brander Matthews; "Historic Girls," by E. S. Brooks. Also interesting contributions from Nora Perry, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Joaquin Miller, H. H. Boyesen, Washington Gladden, Alice Wellington Rolling, J. T. Trowbridge, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Noah Brooks, Grace Denio Litchfield, Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, Mary Mapes Dodge, and many others, etc.

The subscription price of ST. NICHOLAS *is $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions are received by booksellers and newsdealers everywhere, or by the publishers. New volume begins with the November number. Send for our beautifully illustrated catalogue (free) containing full prospectus, etc., etc.*

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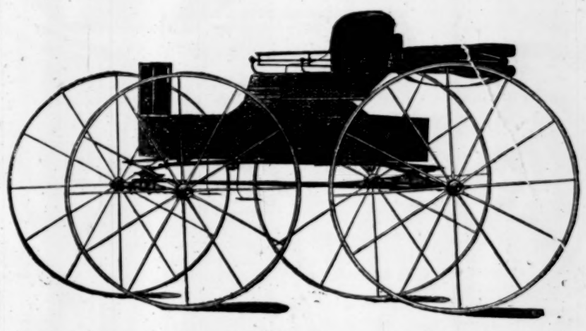

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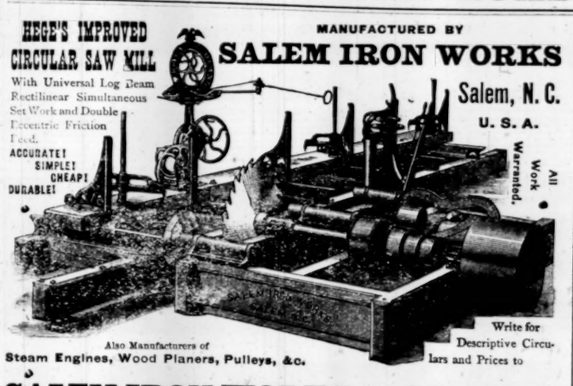

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New Fruits of special note are the Yellow Transparent Apple, Lady Ingold Peach, the Lawson, Keiffer, Lucy Duke and Beaufort Pears, Lutie, Niagara and Georgia Grape, Wofford's Winter.

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A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.

We have for sale the following:
10 Retainers for manufacturing tobacco.
10 Box Screws " "
5 Sets Shapes " "
5 Pot Mills " "
1 Hand Pump for Retainers.
A large lot of iron plates, &c., &c.

All the above named fixtures are in good order having been used only two seasons. Will sell cheap, either singly or all together. Call and examine same at

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DO NOT READ THIS.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ENTIRE

STOCK OF CLOTHING

of M. M. STEIN, at a great sacrifice, we shall close out this

IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS

CONSISTING OF

CLOTHING, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

AT AND BELOW COST.

The Goods are all new and stylish, Mr. Stein having sold all of his old goods at auction last Summer. This complete stock of goods must be sold within

NINETY DAYS

without fail. This is a genuine closing out sale and not a cleaning sale of old and shop-worn goods.

	Worth	We sell at
Mens' Worsted Suits,	$22.00	$13.90
Mens' Sack Suits, Square and Round,	18.00	11.75
Mens' all Wool Suits,	12.50	9.50
Mens' Good Wool Suits,	10.00	5 00
Mens' Overcoats, Finest Quality,	20.00	12.50

Good Overcoats from $2.00 to $5.00.
Boys' Suits and Overcoats at and below cost.
Mens' Fine Hats worth from $2.00 to $3.00 sold at from $1 to $1.75.
Best Shirt in town only 75 cents.
Undershirts and Drawers from 20 cents up.
Neckties worth 75 cents we sell at 25 cents.
Jewelry almost given away.
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If you give us a call before buying elsewhere you will

SAVE MONEY.

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Granite Front, next to Allen's Hardware Store,

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Winston, N. C., Dec. 23, 1886—3m.

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SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 28-tf.—July 15, 1886.

Read This and Think it Over!

DO you want to buy an Organ or Piano! If so call or write to W. P. ORMSBY who has worked at the manufacture of those Instruments, and is prepared to sell you first class instrument, on the best terms. Every instrument guaranteed for six years.

Do you want the Best Sewing Machine on the Market, if so come and examine the

LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC.

EACH DOMESTIC GUARANTEED FOR 10 YEARS.

Call at the Domestic Office and see the best testimonials from EIGHT HUNDRED customers who have bought the Domestic from my office.

W. P. ORMSBY,

MAIN STREET, SALEM, N. C.

July 15, 1886–1y.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.35 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 11.20 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 5.30 p. m.

☞ *The American Agriculturist*, one of the best papers published. Sub scriptions received at this office.

As we go to press, Wednesday evening, the snow lies 3 inches deep, and yet snowing. The weather has been very cold this week, thermometer 8° to 10° above zero on Sunday Monday and Tuesday morning.

—OFFICE CALENDERS for sale at Salem Bookstore cheap.

—Robt. W. Belo is thoroughly fitting up the Central Hotel in Winston.

—Two prisoners picked the lock of the iron cage in the new jail one day last week and made their escape.

The Daily says the Y. W. T. U. visited the Poorhouse last week, and treated the inmates to Christmas cheer.

—Furniture! Furniture!! Buy solid goods from Knoxville Furniture Co. No Shoddy Goods. Near Oronoco Warehouse.

—John Sides, from Texas, has been among relatives and friends in this vicinity for several weeks. He expects to return home sometime in February.

—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that there is a change in the firm of Hinshaw & Bynum, Mr. Bynum retiring and Mr. Newton H. Medearis taking his place.

— Messrs. Giersh & Senseman, have purchased H. W. Fries' stock of goods, and will remove their stock of goods to the well known Fries stand.

—The weather is very cold. Ice 4 inches thick, and all the icehouses are filled or filling with beautiful clear ice.

—Don't forget to buy your Furniture from the Knoxville Furniture Co., near Oronoco Warehouse. All goods warranted. No Shoddy. No misrepresentations. All goods sold on merits. 4t.

—Dr. Siewers' horses ran away with the empty buggy last week, caused by some defect or carelessness of the driver about the harness. The buggy was smashed up considerably.

—Stanton & Holton are opening a stock of FLOUR, CORN and FEED STUFF in the Starbuck block, third door below the Oronoco Warehouse. Call and see them.

—Lewis Spaugh, of South Fork Township, killed 3 hogs, Monday last, weighing 224, 228 and 256—8 months old.

C. T. Pope killed 6 hogs last week, weighing 236, 231 201, 222, 231 and 225, amounting to 1346 pounds.

—A negro, named John Scales was found under a house near the railroad and thought to be dead. He was taken to a fire, revived, but couldn't speak, and died soon after. Upon examination it was found that an abcess had formed in front of the brain, and that, with the exposure, finally caused his death.

—The "Charade" entertainment in the Academy on the evening of New Year's Day was a pleasant occasion. Howell's farce, "The Sleeping Car," was given in a most creditable manner by the pupils, and kept the company in a high good humor throughout. The shadow pantomimes were also good. The music was excellent. Prof. Markgraff won new laurels at the piano and on the violin. It was a charming New Year's reception, and enjoyed by a large company of invited guests.

—The Friedland Sunday School Entertainment on the 27th of December, was a very interesting occasion. There were recitations by the younger children, and a well arranged dialogue relative to the coming of the Saviour, by the older scholars. The singing was very good and shows a progressive spirit among the young people, in this beautiful part of Divine worship. Mr. Woosley, the pastor of the congregation, was present and made a good address. The exercises closed with the distribution of presents from a well loaded Christmas tree. Messrs. R. D. McCuiston and Weavil and Misses McCuiston and Masten have charge of the school.

COLORED SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The exercises of this interesting Sunday School were given on Wednesday night of last week. Recitations and dialogues were well given, and the singing, under the direction of Prof. Markgraff, was fine. Every one knows that the colored people sing with a vim, and when properly directed, sing better than the average. Bro. E. A. Ebert very appropriately addressed the school, as did Bro. Joseph A. Rice, of Bethlehem, Pa. The scholars, numbering 310, were each presented with an orange and a package of candy. The presents on the bright Christmas tree were then given to those for whom they were marked. Altogether it was one of those occasions which gave pleasure to all concerned. The school has done and is doing much good in this community.

The Moravian church services on New Year's Eve are always of peculiar interest, especially so as a "Memorabilia" of the congregation for the passing year is communicated by the pastor, prefaced by a brief general review of events at home and abroad. The watch-meeting," which sees the old year out and ushers in the new, is generally well attended.

A Brief Review of the Year 1886.

The past year has been peaceful everywhere in the world, but rumors of war darkened the latter days, and the old year went out with the sombre pall of serious apprehensions looking toward a general war in Europe. Since then hopes of peace have again brightened the European horizon. In our country the general peace was marred by the Fishery question looming up excitedly, and the more serious complication with Mexico, growing out of the Cutting imprisonment, not forgetting the serious labor troubles in the Southwest and Northwest, resulting in the Chicago riots, during which a dynamite bomb was thrown among the police, killing several and wounding many others. The ringleaders of this dangerous outbreak are under sentence of death. The Chinese riots in the extreme Northwest, where a number of "Celestials" were killed and driven off, caused apprehensions, but peace was soon restored.

The harvests of the year have been generally good, with the exception of local distress in a portion of Texas, where a long continued drouth has caused an actual famine. This distress will probably be relieved by the government. Destructive storms have visited the gulf coast, prominent among them being the disastrous one at Sabine Pass. The most memorable event of the year, August 31st, was the greatest earthquake ever known in this country. Every section, from the New England States to Charleston felt the earth-tremor. Charleston was the centre of the disturbance, and the destruction of buildings, accompanied with loss of life, was distressing. Contributions in money poured in, however, and today Charleston has measurably recovered from the great shock, although tremors of the earth are yet felt in that section.

Crime has been rampant throughout the land, and this State has not escaped. Only a few weeks ago the Bingham-Turlington murder startled everybody.

Death has been busy with the prominent men of the United States. In February the whole conntry mourned the death of Gen. Hancock, who had a national reputation as a soldier, and was a candidate for the Presidency in 1880. He was soon followed by Governor Seymour, of New York, who had also been a candidate for the Presidency in 1868. Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, who really was elected President in 1876, but Hayes was inaugurated by a decision of the Supreme Court, died in August. Ex-President Arthur died in October. George Francis Adams died in November. Hon. John A. Logan, candidate for Vice President in 1884, U. S. Senator from Illinois, died on 26th December. Hon John Kelly, a noted New York politician, died in June. Hon. Erastus Brooks, late editor of the New York *Express*, died in November. Richard M. Hoe, the great printing press inventor and manufacturer, died abroad in October. John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, died durin the year. Many more persons of local note would swell the list considerably.

Locally the year has been one of fair business success in both towns. Salem does not hasten forward with those rapid strides which mark other towns, but it holds its advance firmly and takes no backward steps.

For over 100 years Salem has had improved streets and paved sidewalks, lamps lighted the streets and George Washington was surprised and pleased with the water-works and fire engine during his visit here in 1791. Improvement has been steady ever since. Salem has been for over a century a steady conservative, yet progressive town. The health of the town has been good, as it nearly always is.

The improvement in the Post Office is one of the main conveniences in town. A new Town Hall has been built, the lower story occupied by the new $3000 Steam Fire Engine, all conveniently arranged for immediate use. The manufacturing interests, which are the main spring of our steady progress, have had a good share of business.

Thirty-six houses have been built during 1886, a larger number than ever before in one year. Among them is the fine block of residences on Main Street, built by Messrs. Fries & Fogle. They have all the modern improvements. Dr. Hunter has also commenced improving his property near by. The Minung block of stores is neat and convenient. Most of the buildings are residences and tenement houses, which are dotted here and there all over the town and its suburbs. The Academy is in a flourishing condition. The largest number of boarders during the year was 108. At the June commencement 26 pupils were graduated. Senator Vance delivered the address.

The Moravian congregation has enjoyed a year of remarkable spiritual prosperity. The Young Men's Prayer Meetings have grown in interest and membership. The erection of the handsome chapel at Centreville village is one of the most pleasing landmarks in the vicinity. The recent revivals have added materially to the church, no less than 100 members.

Among the prominent current local events of the year we note: The Week of Prayer; Weather very cold in January; Dr. Rondthaler's Educational Lecture in March. In April (4th, 5th and 6th) the Sisters' House Centenary was celebrated. The ceremonies were very interesting. Easter was celebrated at as late a date as can ever happen. Southern District Conference met at Bethania on May 12; Sunday, August 22d, was a "red letter day" in the Church. The children celebrated their festival, Centreville chapel corner-stone laid, and at night John F. McCuiston was ordained a Deacon of the Church by Bishop Edmund de Schweinitz. The ceremonies of the day were closed with a brilliant outdoor service. The old organ has been almost renewed, and celebrates its 87th year with everything attune. We are pleased to see the old Museum re-arranged. It was originated in 1840, 46 years ago. Elm Street prayer meetings were blessed with seven weeks nightly services, displaying an earnest and successful search for Jesus. On the 12th or November 66 communicants were added to the Salem congregation. On the same day large accessions were made to several of our country churches. On the last Sabbath of November the Centreville chapel was dedicated. The various schools, Day and Sunday, are in a flourishing condition. The church, during Christmas, was beautifully decorated, and the services well attended. For our town and section and State 1886 has been a prosperous year in many respects, and the opening of 1887 bids us go on cheerfully with every good work we find to do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

KERNERSVILLE LETTER.

Messrs. Editors: — It was somewhat unexpected to me to get the PRESS this week, as all the other papers are Christmasing, and I was glad for it. I see quite a number of reports of the doings of the different Sunday Schools, and though late, I must say something.

At Friedland there was a love-feast on Christmas Day with a large attendance, and on Monday evening following, a Sunday School entertainment, principally directed by R. D. McCuiston. At New Philadelphia, on Christmas Day, a love-feast and Sunday School entertainment combined, held by brother Samuel Woosely.

Here, at Kernersville, the week was taken up with Christmas Entertainments and weddings. On Christmas Eve, the Methodist Sunday School enacted a Cantata, and all the parts were well sustained. And on Tuesday night the Sunday School at the Moravian church had its entertainmeut, which turned out very creditable. Among others was a representation of the departing year in an old man; and as he sat before the audience, a little boy, just three years old, came out and stood beside him with his hand on his knee, and there was the contrast, and it was thought that that was part of the programme as it was certainly very appropriate,— but it was not, he did it of his own accord. Among our guests on the occasion was a good Sunday School friend, from your place, Mr. James T. Lineback, who dropped in unexpectedly except to a few, and was heartily welcomed by Mr. Roberts, the Superintendent. Mr L. gave us a nice little talk expressive of the enjoyment the occasion afforded him, and the only fault that was found with it that it was too short, and we want him to come again.

Another feature, not in the programme, was the pounding of "Aunt Rights" by a whole host of her little scholars. They came upon her headed by Master Edgar Pepper, in a neat little speech, and then they began to deposit their parcels in her lap,— which, by the way, is quite capacious,— but it would not hold them and a basket had to be pressed into service for the occasion The little ones enjoyed it, the lady certainly did, and the audience enjoyed it with her. The Superintendent and his assistants deserve credit for the manner in which the entertainment was gotten up and carried out, and as a whole, it was appreciated.

Next in order come the weddings, and it is said by those professing to be judges, that Miss Betty Fulton had the finest wedding cake ever made in Kernersville, and it was as good as it was fine. Mr. Emory Bencini, from High Point, and Miss Betty Fulton were married in the Moravian church on December 23rd, by Rev. Mr. Thompson. And on Wednesday following, Dec 29th, Mr. Robert Watkins and Miss Viola May Stafford were married by the Presiding Elder of this District, Rev. Dr. Cunninggim,—so you see it has been a time of general feasting, and according to the old song some may say:

"I am sick of seeing marriage cake,
Of eating marriage dinners,
And all the fuss which people make,
With newly-wed beginners."

But while wedding cakes are nice and turkeys not to be despised, there is nothing can compare with my friend, of your place, Mr. J. E. Mickey's sausage; and if I have a gastronomic weakness it is for sausage, and especially his make; and the question to be decided is, whether I shall move to Salem, or he to Kernersville.

On next Thursday Aunt Rights proposes to re-open her school. She has been *resting* till she is becoming *restless*, and will make a start. I tried to persuade her not to commence, and then I said she *must not*, but you know the old saw says:

"Where is the man whose power and skill
Can stem the torrent of a woman's will,
For if she will, *she will*, you may depend on it,
And if she wont, *she wont*, and there's an end on it,"

So upon the whole we may as well let the women have their way, for most of the time they are right any how.

Just now the Presiding Elder of the Methodist E. Church is holding a Quarterly Meeting here. I had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance the other night and find him in every sense a Christian gentleman, and he is said to be an excellent preacher. In conversation with a lady about his preaching, she said he is one of the best preachers I ever heard, he takes the Bible and every day life, and mixes it all together and shows that to live right is to live by the Bible.

As a people we ought to be growing better, for in the last year Kernersville had two new churches built; and during the present year five denominations will be represented with preaching, and instead of two Sunday schools there will be five, and the preaching talent representing these churches will compare favorably with any other place of its size.

Any one seeking a location and desiring to build up a pleasant home, and especially where health is a consideration, will find Kernersville all that can be desired.

A Sluggish Liver

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition. — Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine. — Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVIGORATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health. — Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction. — Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

The Rev. Mr. Barrett, the newly appointed Methodist E. minister for this place, will begin his appointed work to-morrow. I understand he and his lady will for the present occupy rooms at the Kerner House, the other members of their family, a son and a daughter,—one is at Trinity and the other at Greensboro Female College.

And now, in concluding this mixed epistle, I want to tender my sincere New Year's greetings to all my friends, the readers of the PRESS. It is now fourteen years since I began writing from this place, and I sometimes think I will quit, but the many kind words of appreciation make it hard to do so. May this New Year be laden with rich blessings to all of us from our gracious Heavenly Father, for Christ's sake.

C. L. R.

Kernersville. Jan. 1st, 1887.

Vienna Notes.

Public School stopped a week for Christmas.

Charles Pfaff and Miss Alice Fulk, of Pfafftown, were married on the 23rd of December.

Much hunting has been done during the holidays, resulting in the killing of many squirrels, rabbits, partridges and a few wild turkeys.

J. A. Lakey, D. Hauser and Reuben Sailor have returned from the West to make N. C. their home in the future.

The following are among the heavy weights recently slaughtered in this vicinity: J. H. Shore, 1 hog weighing 300 lbs; J. P. Hauser, 3, weighing 239, 249 and 471 lbs.; John B. Vest, 2, 309 and 352 lbs.; Julius Gordon, 1, 420; Julius D. Anderson, 1, 457; William Goslen, 1, 457.

G.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Jan. 1st, 1886:

Ladies.

Miss Mattie Binkley, Miss Mary Jane Bodenhamer, Mary Claybrock, Miss Ellen Cowens, Mrs. Nancy Fishel, Mrs. S. O. Holder, Mrs. Elizabeth Mock, Miss S. J. Painter (2), Miss Manda Peeples, Mrs. Mary J. Page.

Gentlemen.

Mr. W. H. Aldred, Mr. Ransom Barrier, Mr. Wesley Daniels, Mr. John Enochs, C. D. Hawley, Mr. Wilson Hairston, Mr. Harry Hepler, Mr. G. G. Johnson, Mr. Andrew Kinnaman, Mr. William Lumley Bill Night, Mr. Noah Snider, Mr. Alfred Swaim, Mr. Daniel Sink, Mr. W. J. Vickery, Mr. James Wood.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

Patronize Home Industry.

The Knoxville Furniture Co. have removed their Furniture Establishment to the Starbuck Block, near the Orinoco Warehouse, where they have large and commodious quarters, and keep all kinds of homemade Furniture and Goods, warranted. To please our customers is our aim, by furnishing first-class goods.

Respectfully,
A. KENNEDY,
Manager.

—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is recommended by physicians of great eminence, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliable remedy for colds, coughs, and all pulmonary disorders. It affords prompt relief. No family should be without it.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, last week, DAVID MOTSINGER to Miss SUSY A. PICKARD.

On December 22nd, 1886, at Fort Worth, Texas, M. D. MOORE of Mt. Airy, N. C, to Miss MYRTLE V. SPEER, of Fort Worth.

In Winston, 27th ult., J. E. HARRELL to Miss OLLIE GRAHAM.

On the 29th ult., WILLIAM SMITH, and Miss MOLLIE SHOUSE. WILLIAM SULLIVAN and Miss ADDIE SHOUSE.

DIED.

In Schœneck, Penn, on the 31st of December, of pneumonia, Mrs. LOUISA AMELIA BAHNSON, *nee* Belo, wife of the late Rt. Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, aged 66 years, 8 months and 26 days. Her remains were brought here accompanied by Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, and interred in God's Acre on Wednesday. Mrs. Bahnson was formerly a teacher in Salem Female Academy, where she taught for 22 years.

In this place on Sunday last, HENRY E. MEINUNG, a well known and respected citizen, aged 70 years. He founded the Salem Carriage Manufactory, in 1837, now carried on by his son, F. C. Meinung.

ANNUAL EXHIBIT

OF CLAIMS AUDITED AND ALLOWED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF FORSYTH COUNTY, FROM DEC. 7TH 1885, TO DEC. 6TH, 1886. ALSO STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF REVENUE AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THAT TIME.

For Poor House Expenses.

J. Y. Standerfer, for beef,	$ 6 23
J. H. Finch, Supt., bal. salary for 1885,	50 00
J. E. Mickey, for grain,	9 60
J. W. Flynt, for 4 hogs, $5 each,	20 00
J. Y. Standerfer, for beef,	4 08
Hinshaw & Bynum, 12 bags Guano at $3.25 per bag,	39 00
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	46 00
Hodgin & Sullivan, for supplies,	59 29
Ed. Spach, for blacksmithing,	4 55
Hugh Roberts, 80 lbs of beef,	4 80
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	48 00
Hodgin & Sullivan, supplies,	62 57
J. E. Mickey, 6 bushels corn,	3 60
W. H. Cox, potato seed,	1 00
Ed. Spach, blachsmithing,	2 65
J. E. Mickey, for beef,	8 08
Ed. Spach, blacksmithing,	1 50
E. W. Ogburn, for beef & mutton	5 35
W. T. Flynt, harvesting 3 days,	3 00
Ed. Spach, blacksmithing,	4 40
Hodgin & Sullivan, for supplies,	132 95
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	48 00
J. H. Flynt, Supt., for salary,	200 00
Ed. Spach, blacksmithing,	3 55
E. W. Ogburn, for beef & mutton,	4 32
C. L. Marshall, 3 days harvesting,	3 00
E. W. Ogburn, beef and mutton,	5 90
Lindsay Ganaway, cleaning out well, &c.,	2 25
E. W. Ogburn, for beef,	6 32
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	42 00
Lindsay Ganaway, 4½ days mow'g.	5 50
Hodgin & Sullivan, supplies,	156 87
J. Y. Standerfer, for beef,	4 20
I. A. Blum, repair'g vessels, &c.,	1 35
W. M. Lancaster, for carrying H. Searcy to P. H.,	3 40
Sandy Grabbs, for carrying Elizabeth Roberts to P. H.,	1 50
A. E. Conrad, 100 bu. wheat and 25 bu. corn,	137 50
Total,	$1142 31

For Outside Paupers.

Jacob Thomas,	$ 40 00
Leah Westmoreland,	12 00
Henry Jenkins,	12 00
Amanda Rothrock,	8 00
Octavia Morris,	36 00
Mary J. Chitty,	20 50
Mary Brown,	12 00
Irenie Hege,	12 00
James Eudie and wife,	12 00
Andrew Essick,	24 00
Sallie Long,	8 00
Susan Lovitt,	12 00
Clement Magee,	18 00
Hasten Lewis,	16 00
Sallie and Walter Ballard,	20 00
J. W. Peebles and wife	20 00
Wm. Webb, col,	12 00
Vina Davis, "	12 00
Elizabeth Reitzell,	48 00
Nancy Conrad, col.,	8 00
Mary Hamilton,	12 00
Susan Clayton, col.,	12 00
Wilson Miller "	12 00
Juriah Ham,	20 00
Nellie Worrell,	12 00
W. O. K. Martin,	12 00
Mary Aldridge,	12 00
Ab. Caudle,	12 00
Eva Hairston, col.,	12 00
Sarah Hairston, "	12 00
Joshua Cox and daughter,	20 00
Thomas Johnson,	20 00
Rachel Stoltz,	16 00
Elizabeth Holt,	20 00
Lucy Holt,	16 00
John Taylor,	35 00
Pleas. Foy, col.,	15 50
Noah Mabe,	12 00
Julia F. Pegram,	20 00
Jane Wilson, col.,	8 00
Mary Taylor, "	40 00
Rachel Tharpe,	7 00
Richard Williams and wife,	24 00
Mrs. Levin Brewer,	12 00
Betsy Crews,	12 00
Willis Rothas, col.,	12 00
Therrie Burton,	12 00
Malissa Mitchell,	3 00
Joshua Young,	12 00
Linney Penright and daughter,	20 00
Maria Bumgardner,	4 00
Frank Heisler,	12 00
Amanda Jones,	10 00
Rose Emma Taylor, blind girl,	11 00
Parthenia Moore,	9 00
Sarah Brown,	3 00
Faith Frazier,	9 00
Romeo Hairston, col.,	9 00
Hulda Flynt,	4 50
Vina Miller,	1 00
Margaret White,	8 00
Lucy Longworth,	13 00
John Mitchell,	2 00
Elizabeth Bowen,	7 00
Mrs Augusta White & children,	12 00
Dianah Hege, for keeping Belle Hege, col.,	1 00
Len Ketner, for keeping Evan McKnight (blind boy),	27 84
Aug. Ruga, nursing Geo. Moore,	4 75
Julius Boyd, col.,	8 00
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	27 50
Wm. Reed,	3 00
Sallie Cooper,	3 00
Mary E. Vanhoy,	3 00
Phoebe Jane Myers,	3 00
James Yates,	2 00
Wm. Mathews,	2 00
Total,	$1026 09

For Lunatics.

Harriett Richmond, for support at home,	$ 46 00
J. P. Stanton, for carrying Harriett R. to Asylum & return,	27 27
M. Grogan, J. P. fees for examining 3 lunatics,	6 60
A. Fogle, Shf., carrying Prather, Bowles, Bryan, Tesh & Davis to Asylum,	60 20
B. J. Bolejack, carrying sister to Asylum,	34 80
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	5 00
Total,	$179 87

For Pauper Coffins

J. F. Plunkett, for 2 coffins,	$ 6 00
W. M. Parrish, " 1 "	3 00
R. L. Yarborough, " 1 "	3 00
David Linville, " 1 "	2 00
Sam'l A. Jenkins, " 1 "	2 00
S. A. Ogburn, for burying Laura Lumley,	2 45
W. F. Shultz, for 3 coffins,	9 00
Total,	$27 45

For Roads.

H. E. Fries for work on roads near W. and S.,	$ 65 76
H. E. Fries for work on roads near W. and S.,	154 68
F. & H. Fries for work on roads near W. and S.,	72 84
A. B. Gorrell for work on roads W. and S.,	427 03
C. A. Mendenhall for 12 loads poles for Salisbury road,	6 00
P. F. Holder for 1 days service laying out a road,	1 25
James Reed for 1 days service laying out a road,	1 25
W. H. Long for 1 day's service laying out a road,	1 25
J. M. Long for 1 day's service laying out a road,	1 25
John Sprinkle for damages for above road,	2 00
W. M. Hinshaw for 2 days' services laying out road,	2 00
E. T Lehman for 2 days' services laying out road,	2 00
Z. G. Crews for blasting rock in road,	3 15
H. W. Johnson for 16 loads timber for roads,	8 00
J. S. Ray supervisor in Kernersville for roads,	25 00
Total,	$773 46

For Bridges.

A. B. Mock, for bridge on Shallowford Road,	$ 25 70
Eli Weavel, for letting out two bridges,	4 00
H. E. Fries, for bridge across Peter's Creek, on Shallowford road,	284 62
Geo. W. Wilson, for bridge near Kernersv'le, on Winston road,	13 02
Fogle Bros, for plank for Salem bridge,	4 60
J. M. Hine, for repairing bridge in Broadbay,	8 00
A. W. Bevil, for lumber for bridge,	50
C. H. Hauser, for repair'g bridge, near Old Town,	3 50
Moser & Wagoner, for building Tandy Marshall bridge,	216 00
S. A. Styers, for work and lumber, Tandy Marshall bridge,	8 00
J. H. Reich, Jr, & C. H. Hauser letting and receiving Tandy Marshall bridge,	9 00
J. W. Myers for putting bannisters to bridge on Salisbury road.	2 00
J. H. Kapp for the Kiser bridge on old plank road,	100 00
E. C. Dull, for bridge on Shallowford road,	1 65
Chas. Rothrock, for letting out and repairing bridge,	2 00
Geo. W. Snider, for letting out and repairing bridge,	18 75
H. L. Beckerdite, for letting out bridge,	1 00
J. P. Binkley, for build'g bridge over Ellison's Creek,	18 50
T. Boose, for lumber for bridge,	3 28
C. B. Hutchins, building bridge across Muddy Creek,	62 00
F. N. Pfaff, for letting out same,	2 00
J. C. Miller & Son, for two bridges at Double Branches,	340 00
W. M Lancaster, serving bridge notice,	60
Doss Proctor, for bridge at Tise's Mill,	17 75
Total,	$1146 47

Court Expenses.

C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., ½ fees in insolvent State cases at Fall Term, 1885, February and May Terms 1886,	$2075 41
C. B. Zigler crier of the Court at Fall Term 1885 and Feb'y, May and Oct. Terms, 1886,	54 00
John Boyer, sheriff, summonsing Jury, &c., F. T. 1885,	97 25
J. R. Johnson, D. S., services as officer court,	16 50
J. T. Ziglar, services as officer grand jury,	15 00
M. Grogan, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	2 93
J. R. Johnson, D. S., fees in insolvent cases,	3 00
Mrs. J. T. Julian, board of the Jury, F. T., 1885,	2 75
A. Fogle, ex-sheriff, for summonsing Jury, &c., F. T., 1884,	51 74
T. B. Douthit, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	2 70
H. T. Harris, D. S. Catawba Co. bringing prisoner to jail,	13 45
E. M. Conrad, D. S., officer grand jury, Feb. T. 1886,	15 00
C. W. Jones, D. S, officer of court, Feb. Term, 1886,	15 00
C. W. Jones, D. S., fees in case State vs Valentine,	3 00
J. W. Bradford, C. P., bringing prisoner from Va.,	16 70
J. R. Johnson, D. S., services as court officer,	15 00
John Boyer, Sheriff, summonsing jury and for 169 meals for jury,	87 35
Cicero Tise, for table, carpet, &c., for Court House,	3 15
C. W. Jones, D. S., services as court officer,	12 00
G. W. Marion, cleaning out Court House May T. 1886,	3 20
W. B. Gamble, D. S., bringing prisoner to jail,	18 60
Geo. Ebert, D. S., waiting on grand jury, May Term,	3 00
J. R. Johnson, D. S, court officer at May Term,	11 50
John Boyer, Sheriff, services summonsing jury, &c.,	74 50
J. S. Ray, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	9 80
T. B. Douthit, J. P., fees in insolvent cases,	2 30
W. B. Gamble, D. S., waiting on grand jury,	1 50
J. F. Grubbs, D. S., officer grand jury,	9 00
E. M. Conrad, officer of court,	7 50
Total,	$2642 83

Jail Expenses.

H. F. Burk, jailor, for board of prisoners, fees, &c., 12 mos.,	$1751 25
Clarke & Ford, for blankets for prisoners,	15 15
Hodgin & Sullivan, for blankets for prisoners,	12 88
H. D. Poindexter, 12 pair of blankets,	9 00
W. T. Carter & Co., 6 pr shoes,	8 40
Dr. D. N. Dalton, med. ser.,	51 00
M. N. Vogler, for work on jail	2 75
Kester Bros., work on closets in jail,	3 15
Brown, Rogers & Co., for nails, &c.,	69
A. J. Gale, repairing stable and removing privy,	6 05
W. E. Beck, work on handcuffs,	35
Total,	$1860 67

For Building New Jail.

J. Q. A. Barham, for crying sale of Jail Lots,	$ 15 00
Salem Iron Works, for window gratings, &c.,	290 14
Miller Bros., for building new jail,	5365 35
Miller Bros., for freights advanced,	92 35
J. A. Vance, heating apparaus for Jail,	350 00
Total,	$6112 84

For Printing.

Williamson & Corrie, postal cards and printing same,	$ 1 20
Winston Independent, publishing County Exhibit for 1885,	18 00
J. W. Goslen, adv. sale of Jail Lots,	8 00
E. A. Oldham, adv. sale of Jail Lots,	6 00
L. V. & E. T. Blum, adv. sale of Jail Lots,	6 00
Williamson & Corrie, binding tax books and printing,	7 10
J. H Lindsay, adv. tax listing in Kernersville,	1 00
J. W. Goslen, adv. revising tax lists,	1 00
Williamson & Corrie, printing for Register's office,	2 10
E. A. Oldham, printing Road Laws,	11 68
J. W. Goslen, adv. letting of Poor House,	1 50
W. B. Williamson, for postal cards and notices to J. P.,	2 40
W. B. Williamson, for election notices and blanks,	4 00
Total,	$69 98

Stationery.

Edwards, Broughton & Co., record books, tax books, blanks, &c.,	$ 75 35
C. S. Hauser, C. S. C., stationery for office,	51 45
Williamson & Corrie, records, blanks, &c.,	2 60
Total,	$129 40

Elections.

J. S. Ray, Registrar Local Option Kernersville,	$ 1 32
M. Grogan, Registrar Local Option Winston,	12 78
M. Grogan, Registrar, November election, Winston,	27 80
J. E. Faw, Registrar, November election, South Fork,	1 98
Total,	$43 88

For Public Buildings and Grounds.

G. L. Miller, for 61 feet flooring for old Jail and drayage,	$ 1 35
C. E. Steiner, for keeping Court House ½ year,	20 00
G. W. Marion, putting down carpets, &c., in C. H.,	2 00
A. J. Gale, fixing hearth in Sheriff's office,	1 77
C. H. Tise, fixing well and putting fixtures,	4 75
N. S. Cook, for cash paid for fixing well, &c.,	1 40
Pfohl & Stockton, 3 bbls. lime and rope for well,	4 75
H. D. Poindexter, 1 bbl. lime,	1 50
H. K. Thomas, for keeping Co. graveyards, 12 mos.,	24 00
Brown, Rogers & Co., nails, &c.,	1 39
G. D. Snider, for 25,000 brick to enlarge Co. Poor House,	118 75
P. Mock, foreman Grand Jury, for expense carrying Grand Jury to Poor House,	3 00
Total,	$184 66

For Stock Law Fence and Gates.

Wm. Hill, for repairing fence,	$ 1 00
Jerre Hunter " gate,	1 00
R. S. Linville, " fence,	25 00
J. W. Shelton, " "	6 65
W. C. Jones, " "	12 00
Lewis M. Vest, " "	11 90
Anderson Williams, " "	8 00
A. G. Voss, " "	3 00
A. L Dillon, " "	2 25
N. D. Vance, " "	2 00
Total,	$72 80

Coroner's Inquests.

W. P. Dicks, cor, for inquest of Thos. Lash, col., dec'd,	$28 80
Sandy Lee, for taking care of body of Thos. Lash,	5 00
W. P. Dicks, cor., for inquest of Chas. Hill, col., dec'd,	17 30
W. P. Dicks, cor., for inquest of John Kiser, dec'd,	12 50
W. P. Dicks, cor., expense to Winston,	5 00
Total,	$68 60

Miscellaneous.

E. Loeper, rebate on Liquor License Tax,	$ 6 66
H. Rose, rebate on Liquor License Tax	6 66
Hartman & Vogler, rebate on Liquor License Tax,	6 66
M. H. Morris, Co. Surveyor, measuring dis. to H. Pitts' barroom.	2 00
W. W. Frazier, carrying chain for same,	1 00
D. P. Mast, clk, R. C. C.,	653 49
Total,	$676 47

For Listing Taxes.

H. R. Lehman, Vienna,	$ 14 00
T. N. Marshall, Salem Chapel,	18 00
J. L. Phipps, Abbott's Creek,	14 00
R. S. Linville, Belew's Creek,	16 00
J. E. Faw, South Fork,	20

OMENS AMONG SOLDIERS.

SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

Dreams and Other Signs of Death —Immunity from Danger—Chestnut Horse and Crowing Hen.

As to whether the Confederate soldier was any more superstitious than the Federal I neither admit nor deny, but I think, writes an ex-Confederate in the Detroit *Free Press*, the same superstitions in regard to battles probably prevailed to an equal extent on both sides. We may laugh at them now, but we once accepted and pinned our faith to them.

The first instance to come under my observation was at Gaines's Mills. I was then serving with an Alabama regiment, and on the morning of the day on which we were making our coffee at the camp fire I heard a sort of groan from a comrade, and as I turned to look at him I noticed that he was staring into his coffee pot with something like terror, while his face was deathly pale.

"What is it?" I asked.

"I shall be killed to-day!" he groaned out.

"Fudge! We don't know that even a single musket will be fired."

"I dreamed last night," he whispered, "that I looked down upon a sheet of water whose surface was covered with bubbles, and amidst them I saw my own dead face. I shall be shot before night."

I ridiculed the idea and brought up others to assist me, but the only reply to our raillery was a sad shake of the head. He was a believer in dreams, and he certainly felt that his last day had come. In place of eating his breakfast he scribbled off a letter to his mother and intrusted it to a comrade. In a little time we got the order to march, and before noon my regiment was thrown forward to cover a portion of the Federal line. The first missile sent at us was a solid shot from a field-piece, and it struck the young soldier in the chest and cut him fairly in two without injuring another man. Not another man was even wounded forthe next ten minutes.

The night before Burnside crossed at Fredericksburg a second-lieutenant in a Virginia regiment received, with hundreds of others, some mail from the regimental bag. I carried the package of twenty or thirty letters over to the officers' quarters and handed it to this lieutenant. The top letter was for him, and on one end af the envelope was a red stain. It looked like blood, but was probably ink. He no sooner saw it than he became greatly affected, and said:

"I shall be the first officer out of the regiment killed to-morrow."

I heard a dozen officers ridiculing him, but he became silent and serious, and finally walked away by himself. We were down on the right, where the first Federal attack was made. Our regiment was using a long and deep land furrow as a rifle pit, and the advancing line of blue had just come within range, when a bullet struck the lieutenant in the head and killed him instantly. It came from the front, and was probably from some sharpshooter, but it was afterward agreed that the officer who was killed was perhaps the least exposed of any.

There was a superstition in my regiment that any one who went into battle with the foot of a rabbit tied around his neck was safe. This was all right, and rabbits' feet were at a high premium for two or three weeks. My brigade was then pushed forward on a reconnoissance, bumped up against the Yanks, and we not only got severely thrashed, but we lost a good many men. Out of the seventy men in my company I presume that thirty had the talisman. It so happened that the three killed belonged to this "lucky" set, and next day rabbits' feet took a decided fall in price.

I was for a time a brigadier's orderly. His superstition was that he would be safe from bullets as long as he rode a chestnut horse. In the first battle into which I followed him his chestnut was shot, and, of course, I "hustled" to bring him up another. Mine was a coal black, and the only one which I could get for him was a roan. He didn't seem to notice the difference until the action was over, and then I got a terrible rating. In the second battle he had a chestnut, and even before our line came under fire a bullet crippled the horse and another hit my superstitious General in the thigh and left him to limp through life on a short leg. I personally knew other officers who felt safe on roans, bays, blacks and [illegible], but they sooner or later discovered that they had pinned their faith to a rule which had exceptions.

I remember that just before Grant attacked Lee in the Wilderness, and while I was at brigade headquarters, a hen, of which there was a large flock about the yard, scratched up a steel button. A sergeant of cavalry at once dismounted and secured it, and when I asked what use he could put it to he replied:

"I will drop it into the ear of my Colonel's horse just before the next battle, and no harm will come to either of them."

"But what fetish can there be in a steel button?"

"Oh, it isn't so much in the button as in the hen scratching it up before my eyes."

"But why not try it in your own horse's ear and take care of yourself?"

"To be lucky it must be given to somebody else.

I laughed at him, and he got so mad that we nearly came to blows. I met him a week later, having a sabre-cut on his head, and asked him how the fetish worked.

"Must have been a crowing hen which scratched it up," he replied. "The Colonel and twenty of our men were killed the day after I saw you."

The Habit of Sunday Stuffing.

This habit has grown to be common in our large cities, where men live at a distance from their business places, and, therefore, take a light lunch every day during the week. When Sunday comes they have leisure for breakfast, and little exercise during the forenoon; then have a royal dinner at 2 o'clock, and perhaps lazy lounging and "lying off," as it is called, during the afternoon; they thus eat twice as much on Sunday as they do other days. The appetite is just as good as it would be if they were engaged in their ordinary occupations, but the needs of the system are not half so great when a person is idle as when he is actively or laboriously engaged in business, and the result is that Monday is a blue day to very many. It is a day of headaches and ill-feeling, and by Wednesday, perhaps, they get back into the normal track again, and by Saturday are ready for another stuffing on Sunday. We believe that dyspepsia in city men originates in nine cases out of ten in the practice of over eating and taking little exercise on Sunday.—*Phrenological Journal.*

A Strange Bed.

A recent issue of the London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The police at Budapest on Thursday night dispersed an encampment of sixteen persons who had been driven from their homes by the cholera, and who, having no shelter, had established themselves under canvas near the Danube. In the course of their researches after other vagrants the police made the astonishing discovery that thirty persons were lying undressed in a dirty but warm stream of water that flowed out of a mill. The water was shallow, and the poor creatures had got into it for warmth. They had taken stones for pillows, and had prepared themselves to spend the night comfortably in this strange bed.

It has been discovered that opium is smuggled from British Columbia to Portland, Ore., in spirit demijohns with bottoms. Spirited into the country, here.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Black gloves are growing in favor.

The height of hats and bonnets still increases.

There are 200,000 working-women in New York.

Forty thousand women belong to the Granges in the United States.

Upright collars of colored velvet have loops of gold on the upper edge.

Twenty adjoining farms in Greene County, Ohio, are owned by widows.

Epaulets and cords of fine passementeries and beads are used on woolen dresses.

A recent bridal robe, imported from England, was of white plush and Malines lace.

There is a novelty in this season's rich brocades, in the many colors used in their manufacture.

Jacket bodices are at once the prettiest and most stylish of modes for those costumes this season.

Plastrons, cuffs, collars and epaulets of dark blue irise are worn over bright toilets for semi-dress vses.

Mosaic patterns in hose are a novelty. A great variety of colors are shown in blocks of various shapes.

Genuine nuns' serge affords material for some of the traveling dresses now made for ladies in mourning.

A charming promenade costume of mulberry-colored cloth has a yoke, cuffs, collar and panels of black fur.

A newly married couple in Washington have built a cottage six feet eight inches wide and twenty feet long.

Guipure work is the most popular fancy work for substantial purposes, such as valences, piano covers and the like.

Se ond mourning affords an opportunity for some very dressy effects. Lavender, heliotrope, gray and silver are used.

The Princess of Wales continues to favor the wearing of black silk stockings, although her feet are exceptionally small.

Misses' hats are shown in styles similar to those worn by young ladies, and with no perceptible difference in the trimmings.

A pretty Paris fashion in hats is to have the brim of one material, the crown of another, and the under-facing of a third.

Corduroy velvet is a new English material for fancy table covers. It is worked with the new tapestry wool in Gothic designs.

Barred plaids are very stylish for underskirts, and are made perfectly plain, with an overdress in some soft woolen fabric or neutral tint.

The rich stuffs from which the most stylish and elegant wraps are made are quite sufficient unto themselves, and need little or no trimming.

Fur is much used for waistcoats, sleeve capes, panels and borders of cloth dresses. Leopard and tiger skins take the lead for this purpose.

Beautiful black Honiton is to be used in trimming velvet mantles as in days of yore. For middle aged ladies nothing can be more appropriate.

Lace hoods are for the purpose of a substitute to the inevitable knitted or crocheted hood. They are ornamental with a full bow of ribbon.

Wadded cloaks are not now thought to fall so gracefully as those having an interlining of flannel. The silk lining is always in some bright color.

Very fashionable, but silly ladies are accused of hypodermically injecting coloring matter in order to produce a bright complexion. It is a dangerous skin game.

Suitings similar to those worn by gentlemen are shown in great variety for ladies' use. Stripes, bars, checks, plaids, blocks, hair-line stripes, basket weaves and shaded effects are all favored.

An Arkansas girl who was bitten on the finger by a venomous snake immediately seized an axe and chopped the finger off. It is believed that she saved her life by this heroic treatment.

Maha anee Surnomoyee, a generous Hindoo lady in Calcutta, has given $75,000 to found a hall of residence for native women students of medicine. The Government has contributed ground for the building.

The hair is no longer massed over the forehead, but a few light curls or waves fall on each side. It is still piled up at the top of the head and well brushed up from the nape of the neck. It is well off the temples and leaves the ears quite free.

Very pretty peasant waists are made of velvet, velveteen, plush or satin, to be worn with dark skirts and blouse waists of surah the color of the skirt. They are round in the back and pointed in front, and may have shoulder straps to be tied over the shoulder with a bow of ribbon.

Ladies of wealth are beginning to consider their duty in regard to the education of their sex, and are apportioning some of their possessions to this purpose. Lately a Miss Gamble, in England, left nearly one hundred thousand dollars to Girton College, the most conspicuous women's college in Great Britain.

A Load of Tree-Tops.

In the olden time the salary of a New England minister was partly payable in wood. Any member of the parish might pay a part of his ministerial tax, if he saw fit, by drawing a load of cord-wood into the parson's yard. There were then, as now, all sorts of men in the parish, and some of them did not hesitate to offer the clergyman the refuse of their wood-lot.

Doctor Nathan Perkins, who served the church in West Hartford for sixty-six years, had one of these "near" parishioners. One evening the man drove into the doctor's yard, and called him out to inspect the load of wood he had brought.

It was a scraggy lot of tree-tops, only fit for oven-wood. The good doctor, who could look "a gift-horse in the mouth," and yet not tell what it revealed, said not a word about the wood.

Going to the rear end of the load and looking directly into and through the loosely piled wood, he coolly remarked: "That's a fine pair of steers you have on the load, Colonel."

It is not related whether or not the Colonel took the hint, and brought next year for the parson's use a load of wood that did not show daylight through it.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Alliterative Chestnut.

The following curious bit of versification was regarded half a century ago as the only perfect, and most ingenious specimen of alliteration then extant. It is comparatively unknown nowadays:

An Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade.
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom.
Every endeavor engineers essay
For fame, for fortune, fighting furious fray,
Generals 'gainst generals grapple—gracious God!
How honors heaven heroic hardihood!
Infuriate, indiscriminate in ill,
Kindred kill kinsmen, kinsmen kindred kill.
Labor low levels longest, loftiest lines,
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moans, 'mid murderous mines.
Now noisy, noxious numbers notice naught
Of outward obstacles opposing ought;
Poor patriots, partly purchased, partly pressed,
Quite quaking quickly quarter, quarter quest.
Reason returns, religion's right redounds,
Suwarow stops such sanguinary sounds.
Truce to thee, Turkey, triumph to thy train
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine.
Why wish we warfare? Wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xavier?
Yield! yield, ye youth, ye yeomen, yield your yell.
Zerra's, Zopater's, Zoroaster's zeal
Attracting all, art against arms appeal.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Around the Barn.

In hitching horses in stalls give rope enough only to allow the animal to get his nose down to the floor, or very near there. Better still—a plan adopted by many—attach a weight to the inner end of the hitching strap, giving the latter free and easy play over a roller or smooth substance. The weight should be sufficiently heavy to insure that no slack occur in the hitching strap, which should have no more weight than needed. Colts or horses that have been entangled in the stall in the manner referred to are very likely, later on, to struggle fiercely, if, through any mishap, they have trouble while in harness. Hired men and boys very seldom have any system in hitching, but the sliding strap is a reliable system within itself, and, like a rubber band, never slips.

Leather of all kinds is best preserved by filling its pores with oil of some kind. Neatsfoot oil, obtained from the feet of cattle, is regarded as best for the purpose; but castor oil, the same as that employed medicinally, has been found of great value in softening leather. The usual method is to take the harness apart, wash it with soap and water, allow it to partly dry, and then oil and put the parts together. It is regarded as a better way to first oil the harness throughout with castor oil and lamp-black warmed, so that it will penetrate the leather readily. Then go over the parts of the harness with a sponge dipped in warm soap-suds, which will remove all the dirt. When dry, go over the whole with a mixture of equal parts of neatsfoot oil and tallow, melted together, with enough lamp-black or powdered Prussian blue to give sufficient color. Apply this in small quantities, well rubbed in, to leave a smooth, clean surface.

Horses get some rest standing, provided the position be reasonably easy, but no full rest except recumbent. It is known of some horses that they never lie down in a stall, though if kept in pasture they take their rest habitually in a recumbent position. It is well to consider whether this habit has not been forced upon the horse by some circumstance connected with the stall he was made to occupy, in that it had a muddy dirt floor, or one made of dilapidated plank, uncomfortable and offensive to the horse that has been accustomed to select his own bed in the pasture lot. If the horse can have the privilege of selecting his own position for resting in the standing position, he can sleep standing; but while his muscles may be to a degree relaxed, and get rest in this position, what can we say of the bearings at the joints? Without relief through the recumbent posit on the joint surfaces are forced to bear a weight varying from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds continuously. This must act unfavorably, especially upon the complicated structures within the hoofs, which nature intended should have periods of rest each day. It will be well before the horses and cattle are put up for the coming winter to settle the question of comfort by repairing the floors and providing abundant bedding.

When at the end of their season of work farm machines are stored away until again required for use, their driving bands and belts should be thoroughly impregnated with castor oil. This will keep the leather soft and flexible and ready for use. The bands and belts should be removed from the machines and stored in a tight box, which will keep them from the dust, and also protect them from rats, which are often very destructive to leather, especially if it has been well oiled.—*New York Observer.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Strike a furrow in the low place in the wheat field.

Give the cows in the winter warmed water if you can.

Turnips are a native food for sheep. Farmers in England feed scarcely anything else.

One great mistake in attempting to raise fowls on a large scale is crowding them too much.

The potato rot the past season has been more destructive and widespread than for many years.

Remember, in time, that the only way to head off the curculio is by jarring the tree or spraying with poisoned water.

Harness properly cared for will last more than twice as long as harness neglected. Thus also with boots and shoes.

A Michigan cultivator thinks that by careful culture, close pruning, and fertilizing with bone and potash, we may secure in a great measure exemption from the yellows in peaches.

Speaking of green manures, a Pennsylvania farmer says: When a crop of clover will not be in the way of some other crop of more value, it is no doubt the best to grow for plowing under.

Corn burned to charcoal, the grains retaining their shape, is greedily eaten by fowls. The effect of such diet is a marked improvement in health, a brightening up of their combs, and an increase in eggs.

The proper way to plow land is to take the trouble to find the middle of the field, start the plow there and finish on the outside. Many contend that land thus treated will produce better than in any other way.

Parsnips and salsify may be left in the ground after frost, but beets, turnips and carrots do not withstand excessive cold, and yet, to retain the fresh, crisp flavor they should be taken up as late as possible.

Careful selection of seed and preparation of the soil, careful covering and sowing, will assist the farmer not only in holding a high average, but in increasing the average from year to year until the maximum of production is reached.

Feed horses according to their age and the work required of them. Full feed and little work disorders the digestive organs. Select only such hay as is the best quality. Poor hay is dear at any price, as there is no proper nourishment in it.

The Chicago *Tribune* opines that the skill of the plowman has declined with the introduction of improved plows. The modern plow seems to leave nothing to be desired, and yet the performance of the plowing itself is but little in advance of that done with rude implements.

Vick's Magazine says facilities for the rooting of cuttings are now greatly improved, yet for hardy plants, more especially, we might return to the old-fashioned habit of planting slips of many things with advantage, and especially when cuttings have been tried and failed.

In selecting a dairy cow, the most important point is a good constitution, indicated by large lungs, stomach and digestive capacity. She should come from a good milking family, the eye should be bright, muzzle broad, nostrils thin and large, chest and lips broad, legs fat, udder broad, milk veins large, and head small.

Farmers talk about "clover-sick" fields, but if you keep the land in the same crop year after year, it will become wheet sick, corn sick, potato sick, and so on. Rotation of crops is a necessary operation for keeping the land in the best condition. Each species exhausts its modicum of plant food, and what suits one crop does not satisfy all.

Professor Roberts, speaking of the great efficiency of modern labor-saving implements and machines, says that "the boy of to-day, with his sulky plow and self-binder, can rob the soil of more plant food in a year than his grandfather could in all his life-time, though his muscular grandfather might have carried off with ease two such boys, one under each arm."

The following advice, from the Indiana *Farmer*, is commended to the consideration of beginners in the dairy business: "Feed the cows one day and starve them the next; belabor them with milk stools and prick them with a fork under the rib occasionally; kick them with a No. 9 boot and address them in a fog-horn pitch of voice—you may be sure their milking qualities will not be very highly developed."

Ralph Edge, of Hopewell, N. J., says: I have tried hot water of about a temperature of 170 degrees or above, hot enough to dress hogs, for yellows in the peach; half a pailful to each tree. Dig a little cavity about the tree and pour on the hot water; it kills every insect within reach. A quince tree honeycombed by borers if liberally treated with hot water in this way will be freed from the pests and it will not injure the tree. This is not theory, it is practical experience.

The best roots for the horse in winter is the carrot. Enough should be provided to give two or three messes a week, though where they are plenty a still better plan is to feed some every day with oats or other grain, the ration of which may be proportionately diminished. To buy them they are generally as dear as oats, but may be grown for much less cost, a good crop of carrots yielding 200 to 600 or 800 bushels per acre, according as the small or large varieties are grown.

New Facts About Cannibals.

It has long been known that a few tribes of cannibals lived in Africa, but there was until recently no reason to believe that the tribes of anthropophagi are numerous and that cannibalism is practiced in quite a large part of that continent. The new discovery is the result of explorations in the Congo basin, where it is now believed cannibals are more numerous than in any other part of the world. There are some striking differences with regard to this practice among the various tribes.

When Lieutenants Kund and Tappenbeck were traveling between the Wambu and Kwilu Riveos there came along the gentle and timid tribe of the Pamballa, who confessed that they were man-eaters on a small scale. "It is true," they said, "that we eat people when we have any people to eat, but that is not very often." This announcement has a tinge of sadness due to the fact that the Pamballas, not being warlike, are generally the under dogs in the fights that surrounding tribes force upon them, and they think themselves lucky if now and then an enemy falls into their hands.

Quite different was the conduct of the man-eaters whom the same travelers met a little further east. "Why," they insolently shouted, "do you not give us some of your men to eat? You are no friends of ours. When the Majaccas come among us they never fail to bring us some men to eat. They are our friends."

Other cannibals in the Congo basin deny that they are man-eaters, and will not admit the truth as long as they can conceal it. Few of the Bangalla will talk on the subject to white men. The practice in their tribe is generally confined to their chiefs and leaders, they being considered as specially privileged.

It is impossible as yet to say what causes confirm some tribes in the practice of cannibalism, while nearly related tribes abhor the very idea. The Monbuttus of the Welle Makua, who are exceptionally advanced in their arts and industries, are cannibals. The Wagandas, on the other hand, who live about 400 miles southeast, and who are of the same stock as the Monbuttus and like them in their development, wouldn't dream of eating a human body, notwithstanding the fact that they are very fond of meat, which is the greatest luxury the common people can have, as they are confined almost wholly to a vegetable diet.—*New York Sun.*

Experiments With Fire-Flies.

Dr. Dubois, a learned Frenchman, has lately published as the result of a very careful study of American fire-flies, an account of what he does not know about them. That is to say, he thinks he has succeeded in demolishing previous theories as to the luminosity of these insects, but advances no theory of his own to take th ir places.

Since the only interesting thing about fire-flies is the light they emit, science has made no progress in studying them if it cannot explain the tiny spark which guides the traveling fire fly in the dark.

For science has made the discovery, which seems to afford M. Dubois much satisfaction, that the light is the fire-fly's especial lantern, lighted up for his private and peculiar use, and not for the benefit of mankind, or even to enable some wayfaring mosquito to find his way to the spot where he may quaff a draught of the choicest human blood.

The proof that the fire-fly glows for himself alone is simple. Cover the prothoracic illuminating apparatus on one side with wax, and the creature will move in a curve. Quench both sides, and she will soon stop, after moving irregularly and feeling the ground with her antennæ.

The cucujo, which was the animal studied, carries three lanterns, two ahead, the prothoracic, and one behind, ventral, or abdominal. The prothoracic pair are lighted when she walks, the ventral only when she flies or swims. The eggs of the cucujo have the luminous property, and so have the illuminating parts of the insect when separated from its body.

If the eggs be dried at an ordinary temperature for a week they retain the light-producing power, when placed in water. Dr. Dubois dried the luminous organs of the cucujo in a vacuum, reduced them to powder in a mortar, and mixed the dust with water from which all gas had been removed by boiling. The whole mass of water became luminous.

But all this gives no explanation how it is that the fire-fly can, by voluntary muscular effort, emit light. Dr. Dubois has a theory of the chemical process by which the light is produced, for he says that an albuminoid meets a substance of the diastase group, and a part of the energy thus liberated appears as light, but how the fire-fly causes the two substances to meet is unexplained.—*Youth's Companion.*

Drinking His Health.

Every time Louis XV. went hunting forty bottles of wine formed an indispensable part of the impedimenta. It is true the King never drank himself on such occasions; while his courtiers invariably tested their loyalty by tossing off copious draughts to the health of their royal master. One day, however, Louis, feeling thirsty, quite unexpectedly called for a glass of wine. A footman stated, in great alarm, that there was none left. "Were not forty bottles brought with us to-day, as usual?" "Oh, yes, your Majesty; but they are all drank." "These in future," quietly replied the King, "take forty-one bottles, so that there may be at least one left for me!"—*St. Simon (Memoirs).*

Anomalies of Smell.

Peculiarities of the sense of smell form a subject of investigation by Mr. Arthur Mitchell, of Edinburgh. Among those observed thus far is that of a person who smells nothing from a bed of mignonette, and of another who perceives no odor from the bean field, the sense being otherwise acute and discriminating in both cases. Another person can discover no difference between certain odors which are very different to others; while there are persons who are sickened by certain odors which usually give pleasure. A considerable number of persons seem to be altogether destitute of the sense of smell; and on the other hand there are a few who have the sense very strongly devolved.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Professors Fischer and Penzoldt, of Erlangen, have established the fact that the sense of smell is by far the most delicate of the senses.

The cuttle-fish makes use of its breathing apparatus for locomotion. By forcing the water out of its gills it darts along as if propelled by a hydraulic engine.

The passage of the Suez Canal is ordinarily made in thirty-six to forty hours, but vessels fitted with the electric light apparatus can go through in sixteen hours.

A catalogue of the birds of Italy has been prepared for the government by Professor Giglioli, of Florence. It embraces 443 species. Of these, 207 are classed as permanent residents, 69 as summer visitants, 36 as winter visitants, 9 as of regular passage, 8 as of irregular passage, 80 as stragglers, and 6 as doubtful.

In Holland they are said to have discovered a process for preserving flour, by which, with the use of water-tight packages, it may be kept fresh for years, with no liability whatever to deterioration. The flour is placed in a great vat or chest, which is heated by steam pipes to a certain temperature, when the flour is subjected to a hydraulic pressure and reduced to brick form. It is unnecessary to state that development of this process is not looked upon with approval by millers in general, who are anxious to see their product go into consumption as fast as they turn it out, providing prices are satisfactory.

The *Alpine Journal* contains a statement of the results obtained by Dr. Marcet from many experiments on breathing while climbing at high altitudes. He first shows by experiments at ordinary altitudes and in a state of rest that some persons make much better use than others of the air they inhale, inasmuch as their exhalation is very rich in carbonic acids. Dr. Marcet himself had to breathe 15.5 litres of air, while two younger men needed only 13.7 and 10.8 litres respectively; the latter had a remarkable power of keeping his breath under water, and was little troubled in mountain ascents. Further experiments, conducted at various altitudes up to 11,600 feet, show that, as a person ascends, he breathes 15 to 25 per cent. less air to produce a given weight of carbonic acid; the action of air on the blood in the lungs seems, therefore, to be facilitated with decreasing density.

Are Monkeys Mimics?

The authority of Scripture (1 Kings, x, 22) warrants the belief that monkeys formed an article of commerce as much as twenty-eight centuries ago, so that no lack of time can have prevented us from studying the habits of our four-handed relatives; yet it would hardly be an overestimate to say that nine hundred and ninety-nine of a thousand men persist in the belief that monkeys have a passion for imitating the actions of their two-handed kinsmen; that, for instance, an ape, seeing his master shave himself, would take the first opportunity to get hold of a razor and scrape or cut his own throat. Now, how could that idea ever survive this age of zoological gardens? Marcus Aurelius held that the sum of all ethics was to "love truth and justice, and live without anger, in the midst of lying and unjust men." Yet the occupation of a monkey-trainer would put that tolerance to a severe test. With an intelligence surpassing that of the most intelligent dog, a monkey combines an ultra-mulish degree of obstinacy, and rather than imitate the demonstrative manipulations of the kindest instructor, he will sham fear, sham lameness, sham heart-disease, and generally wind up by falling down in a sham fit of epileptic convulsions. I have owned monkeys of at least twenty different species, and have never been able to discover the slightest trace of that supposed *penchant* for mimicry. A boy may take off his coat and turn a thousand somersets, Jocko will watch the phenomenon only with a view to getting his fingers into the pockets of the unguarded coat. Lift up your hand a hundred times, Jocko will witness the proceeding with calm indifference, unless a more emphatic repetition of the manœuvre should make him duck his head to dodge an anticipated blow. He has no desire to follow any human precedents whatever, and the apparent exceptions from that rule are, on his part, wholly unintentional and merely a natural result of anatomical analogies.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

First Appearance of Rats.

It is but little over a century ago—1775—that the first brown rat (the ordinary house rat) made his appearance in America. He came as a stowaway on shipboard, either from India or Persia, or possibly from some Mediterranean port. Rats were unknown in Europe until the middle of the eighteenth century. In every town, village and hamlet in the United States, now, the rat is almost as well known as the dog or the cat, and the rodent population must be far larger than either of the others. So rapid is the increase of the species that a single pair, if unmolested for a year, will have an offspring of hundreds in that time. In dwellings and city sewers the house rat is the ruler, and his black brother is driven to the wall. In the fields, and along the marshes bordering the sea coast, the musk rat and the cotton rat hold sway. Rats of many species are now to be found wherever human habitation exists. It is easier to render a building fire-proof than rat-proof.

Mr. Buehler, a well-known citizen of Lancaster, Pa., has used St. Jacobs Oil, and considers it an excellent remedy in cases of swellings, bruises and burns.

ARTIFICIAL rubies have been made by chemists in Switzerland and sold in Paris, and have been brought to New York. They are said to be the best fraudulent gems ever made, but can be detected by experts. Their actual value is about $4, but their nominal value is from $1,000 to $2,500.

The publisher of Baltimore, Md., *Every Saturday*, Mr. T. J. Wentworth, says his child, aged six months, was suffering from a severe cold, and he gave it Red Star Cough Cure, which acted like a charm. No morphia.

A QUILT containing 3,162 pieces of calico has just been completed by Miss Mattie Wooten, of Viola, Tenn. No two pieces in the quilt are alike, each one having been taken from different pieces of calico. It required several years to gather material for this work.

How to Save Money,

and we might also say—time and pain as well, in our advice to good housekeepers and ladies generally. The great necessity existing always to have a perfectly safe remedy convenient for the relief and prompt cure of the ailments peculiar to woman—functional irregularity, constant pains, and all the symptoms attendant upon uterine disorders—induces us to recommend strongly and unqualifiedly Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription"—woman's best friend. It will save money.

A POPLAR tree was recently cut down near New Middletown, Ind., the measured twenty-seven feet in circumference. The tree made 12,000 shingles, 1,000 rails, 600 feet of lumber, and twenty-five cords of stove wood.

Loss of Flesh and Strength,

with poor appetite, and perhaps slight cough in morning, or on first lying down at night, should be looked to in time. Persons afflicted with consumption are proverbially unconscious of their real state. Most cases commence with a sordered liver, leading to bad digestion and imperfect assimilation of food—hence the emaciation or wasting of the flesh. It is a form of scrofulous disease, and is curable by the use of that greatest of all blood-cleansing, and bilious and invigorating compounds, known as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

A PELICAN was shot at Fredonia, Ia., a few days ago that measured from the tip of one wing to the other eight feet; from the bill to the toe five feet eight inches; from the eye to the end of the bill, fifteen and a half inches, and weighed fourteen pounds.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

THE latest London invent on in hat lining is a map of the city printed on silk, so that any stranger or gay young fellow may find his way home or see at a glance if cabby is taking him the nearest route to his destination.

IT IS SO EVERYWHERE. E. B. Hall, druggist at Hiattsville, Kan., has this to write about Allen's Lung Balsam: "It is the best selling throat and lung remedy, and it gives general satisfaction. I cheerfully recommend it." Buy the large $1.00 bottle for Lung Diseases.

What Children Say.

What different young folks call their paternal ancestor:

The baby—Da-da.
The farmer's boy—Dad.
The young girl—Papa.
The college swell—The Guv'nor.
The young rough—The old man.
The masher—Ma pare.
The masheress—Paw.
The jolly school-boy—Pop.
The jolly school-girl—Poppy.
The little colored boy—Fodder.
The sensible boy and girl—Father.—*Chicago Tribune.*

It is the silly man who slings aside his paper with the comment that "half of it isn't worth reading."—The wise man reads the other half.—*Philadelphia Call.*

For supplying a natural stimulant to the roots of the hair, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

If you are suffering from Bronchitis, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It will cure you.

Hints to Consumptives.

Consumptives should use food as nourishing as can be had, and in a shape that will best agree with the stomach and taste of the patient.

Out-door exercise is earnestly recommended if you are unable to take such exercise on horseback or on foot, that should furnish no excuse for shutting yourself in-doors, but you should take exercise in a carriage, or in some other way bring yourself in contact with the open air.

Medicines which cause expectoration must be avoided. For five hundred years physicians have tried to cure Consumption by using them, and have failed. Where there is great derangement of the secretions, with engorgement of air-cells, there is always profuse expectoration. Now Piso's Cure removes the engorgement and the derangement of the secretions, and consequently (and in this way only) diminishes the amount of matter expectorated. This medicine does not dry up a cough, but removes the cause of it.

When it is impossible from debility or other causes to exercise freely in the open air, apartments occupied by the patient should be so ventilated as to ensure the constant accession of fresh air in abundance.

The surface of the body should be sponged as often as every third day with tepid water and a little soft-soap. (This is preferable to any other.) After thoroughly drying, use friction with the hand moistened with oil. Cod-Liver or Olive is the best. This keeps the pores of the skin in a soft, pliable condition, which contributes materially to the unloading of waste matter from the system through this organ. You will please recollect we cure this disease by enabling the organs of the system to perform their functions in a normal way, or in other words, we remove obstruction, while the recuperative powers of the system cure the disease.

We will here say a word in regard to a cough in the forming stage, where there is no constitutional or not curable disease. A cough may or may not force shadow serious evil; take it in the first form, to say the least, it is a nuisance, and should be abated.

A cough is unlike any other symptom of disease. It stands a conspirator, with threatening voice, menacing the health and existence of a vital organ. Its first approach is in whispers unintelligible, and at first too often unheeded, but in time it never fails to make itself understood—never fails to claim the attention of those on whom it calls.

If you have a cough without disease of the lungs or serious constitutional disturbance, so much the better, as few doses of Piso's Cure will be all you may need, while if you are far advanced in Consumption, several bottles may be required to effect a permanent cure.

How to Make Money.

No matter in what part you are located, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive, free, information about work you can do and live at home, at a profit of from $5 to $25 and upwards daily. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Capital not required. We will start you. Either sex; all ages. Those who commence at once will make sure of snug little fortunes. Write and see for yourselves.

Man, Woman or Child attacked with Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Gravel or urinary complaints should use the best weapon—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure. It goes right to the spot. Price, 25c., $1.00.

A lady wrote: "I don't have that awful sideache now. I applied a *Hop Plaster*." 25 cents. Talk is cheap. Actual results count. Use *Hop Porous Plaster* for pains, aches and weaknesses.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists.

"DON'T PAY A BIG PRICE!"

65 Cents Pays for a Year's subscription to the weekly American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—"the Cheapest and Best Weekly in the World." 8 pages, 48 columns, 16 years old. For **One Dollar** you have your choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound **Dollar Volumes**, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, postpaid. Book postage, 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia; Danielson's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast. People's History of United States; Universal History of All Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any ONE book and paper, one year, all postpaid, for $1.15 only. Paper alone 65c., if subscribed before the 1st of March. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference, Hon. C. D. Parsons, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers, 3c.

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COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

THE

SETH THOMAS WATCH

Best Watch in America for the Price.

DR. KILMER'S INDIAN COUGH CURE

CONSUMPTION Oil.

Every Ingredient is from Vegetable products that grow in sight of every sufferer. IT has no Morphine, Opium or Injurous Drugs.

Nose, Throat, Bronchal Tubes, Air-cells and Lung Tissues, causing Cough.

What Diseases Invade the Lungs?

Scrofula, Catarrh-poisons, Micro-organisms, Humors, and Blood Impurities.

What are the Primary Causes?

Colds, Chronic Cough, Bronchitis, Congestion, Inflammation, Catarrh or Hay-Fever, Asthma, Pneumonia, Malaria, Measles, Whooping Cough and Croup.

RELIEVES QUICKLY-CURES PERMANENTLY

It will stop that Coughing, Tickling in Throat, Dry-hacking and Catarrh-dropping.

Is your Expectoration or Sputa

Frothy Blood-Stained Catarrhal
Pus (Matter) Yellowish Canker-like
Phlegm Tubercular Muco-purulent?

It prevents Decline, Night-Sweats, Hectic-Fever, and **Death** from Consumption.

25c, 50c, $1.00—6 bottles $5.00.

Prepared at Dr. Kilmer's Dispensary, Binghamton, N. Y., "Invalids' Guide to Health" (Sent Free).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleans in the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allay inflammation, protects the membranes of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

Not a Liquid or Snuff

A Quick Relief & Positive Cure.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cts. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

ABERDEEN The Gem City of DAKOTA. Apply to C. C. FLETCHER, Aberdeen, Dakota.

OPIUM Habit Cured. Treatment sent on trial. HUMANE REMEDY CO., LaFayette, Ind.

PATENTS Obtained. Send stamp for Inventors' Guide. L. Bingham, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

A Safe Remedy

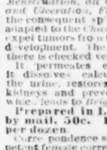
is that which contains

No Opium ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

is such. for Colds, Coughs & Croup IT HAS NO EQUAL it is without Doubt the best Expectorant Remedy in use

MOTHERS

will find it a safe and sure Remedy for Children



ALL DRUGGISTS sell it at 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 per bottle.

Suffering Womanhood.

Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer, of Winston, N

PEOPLE'S PRESS
SUPPLEMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The last two years have not been years of plenty and profit to our people, but we have, notwithstanding, been greatly blessed. The products of the earth have been equal to our necessities, and while anarchy, bloodshed, earthquakes and floods, resulting largely in the loss of life and property, have visited other portions of our land, we have been comparatively unharmed. These facts call loudly for the profoundest gratitude. You are the chosen representatives of the people, and to you is committed the high trust of legislating for their welfare; yet, after all has been done that man can do, we must acknowledge our dependence upon God, and recognize His hand, in shaping and controlling the destinies of States and nations.

REPORTS.

The reports and accompanying documents, from all the officers in control of the different departments of the government, as well as those from the charitable and penal institutions of the state, are herewith submitted for your information. These officers have entered into detailed statements, respectively, of the work committed to their charge, and I commend these to your earnest consideration.

PUBLIC FUND.

This fund is charged and credited with all receipts and disbursements not connected with the educational fund.

The receipts of this fund for the two fiscal years ending November 30th, 1885, and November 30th, 1886, are as follows:

Year ending Nov. 30, 1885,	$378,957.62
" " " 1886,	835,421.03

These receipts are subject to a reduction of certain special funds, not constituting a part of the ordinary revenue. They are stated as follows:

	Fiscal year, 1885.	Fiscal year, 1886.
Tax on fertilizers,	$ 41,500	$41,000
Sale of useless arms,	2,000	
Sale of lot,	50	
Dividends from N. C. R. R.,	125,490	143,820
	$169,040	$184,820

Deducting these special amounts the ordinary revenues for the fiscal years are stated as follows:

Year ending Nov. 30, 1885,	$209,917.62
" " " 1886,	650,601.03

The large increase of revenue for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1886, over the amount for the fiscal year of 1885, is owing to the suspension of the collection of the State tax on property in the year 1884. The collections made by the sheriffs for the year 1884, under schedules B and C of the act to raise revenue, were paid into the treasury during the fiscal year 1885.

The suspension of the State tax for the year 1884 was in consideration of the payment of $600,000 on May 1, 1884, by the authorities of the Western North Carolina railroad.

The expenditures from this fund for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1885, and Nov. 30, 1886, were as follows:

Fiscal year 1885,	$ 795,486.26
Fiscal year 1886,	1,172,652.31

These expenditures are subject to a deduction of special funds, not provided for by the ordinary revenues of the State, but payable out of moneys specially collected. They are stated as follows:

	1885.	1886.
Agr'l Dep't m't,	$41,500.00	$ 41,000.00
Int. 6 p. c. bonds,	78,240.00	201,195.00
Ex. Mansion,		2,068.36
Investment in 4 p. c. State bonds,		247,815.98
	$119,740.00	$492,079.34

Deducting these amounts the expenditures for the two fiscal years, payable out of the ordinary funds of the State, for general purposes, were as follows:

Year ending Nov. 30, 1885,	$675,746.26
Year ending Nov. 30, 1886,	$680,572.97

The balance in the hands of the State Treasurer on 30th of Nov. 1886, is stated as follows:

Educational fund,	$ 23,223.38
Public fund,	172,327.06
	$195,550.44

It gives me pleasure to announce that our efficient State Treasurer, after due consideration, sees his way clear to recommend a reduction of tax to 23 cents on the $100 worth of property; this is based upon the fact that his estimates, as he believes, without dwarfing any interest, will be sufficient to meet all the demands of the State, and that they will not be exceded by the Legislature in the appropriations. Subject to these conditions, as made by him, I cordially concur in the recommendation.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The principal of the bonded debt, recognized in the act of March 4, 1879, to compromise, commute and settle the State debt, as extended and amended by acts of January 16, 1883, and March 3, 1885, and authorized to be redeemed, is as follows:

40 per cent class,	$5,477,400.00
25 per cent class,	3,261,045.00
15 per cent class,	3,888,600.00
	$12,627,045.00

Bonds have been redeemed as follows:

First class, 40 per cent,	$4,865,900.00
Second class, 25 per cent,	2,525,045.00
Third class, 15 per cent,	3,116,100.00
	$10,507,045.00

New 4 per cent bonds have been issued as follows:

At 40 per cent,	$1,946,360.00
At 25 per cent,	631,261.25
At 15 per cent,	467,415.00
Act March 2, 1885,	20,000.00
	$3,045,036.25

Am't exchanged since Jan. 1, 1885, $870,600.00

The old bonds not presented for exchange, and recognized in the act, are as follows:

40 per cent,	$ 611,540.00
25 per cent,	736,000.00
15 per cent,	772,500.00
	$2,120,000.00

Should the General Assembly extend the compromise act of March 4, 1879, the actual and prospective debt will be:

4 per cent bonds,	$3,609,511.25
6 per cent bonds,	2,795,000.00
Am't of debts if all bonds are exchanged,	6,404,511.25

At the close of the fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1884, there was a blance in the Treasury to the credit of the 4 per cent interest fund, amounting to $310,014.52. This sum was made up of an accumulation of taxes, collected from the former levy of 6 cents on the $100 of property, in the revenue act, tax on incomes, merchants, and three-fourths of taxes on purchases of liquors, and the drummers' taxes, construed as merchants' tax, all of which had been set apart for the payment of the interest on the consolidated debts of the State by section 6, chap. 98, of Laws 1879, entitled "An Act to compromise, commute and settle the State debt." The last Legislature, believing that this fund should be sacredly applied to the purposes of the law under which it was created, by an amendatory act, chap. 402, sec. 1, of Laws of 1885, authorized the Treasurer, under the sanction of the Governor and Auditor, to invest such surplus in such of the consolidated bonds as he can buy at the lowest price, and that as many of these bonds, so purchased, may be sold as may be necessary to enable the Treasurer to pay promptly the interest on the consolidated debt of the State.

In pursuance of this amended act, 4 per cent bonds to the amount of $272,250 were purchased from time to time by the treasurer for the sum of $247,815.98, which was about equivalent to 91.02 cents in the dollar, and a saving to the state of $24,434. Add to this the saving in interest, $7,000, and we have $31,434. It gives me great pleasure here to testify to the good judgment and tact displayed by the treasurer in the performance of this duty.

These bonds should be set aside as a sinking fund, pledged in accordance with the act to pay the interest if necessary, and the principal, as far as may be, when due.

CONSTRUCTION BONDS.

The construction bonds are those issued by the state to aid in the construction of the North Carolina railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro. They bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually in January and July, and April and October and are secured not only by the good faith of the state, but also by a lien upon the stock of the state in said railroad. The commissioners appointed by the state to compromise the debt with the bondholders made at the time a most satisfactory arrangement, by which the creditors agreed to exchange their old bonds for new; they surrendering to the state the sum of $249 in coupons, on each bond. By statement above rendered it will be seen that there remains to be exchanged of these bonds the sum of $218,000; of them the sum of $147,000 is in the hands of the general government, and up to this time, though repeated efforts have been made to effect an exchange as to them, nothing has been done. The government is paid her interest regularly on these old bonds when demanded by the decree in the Swasey suit, and, of course, is indifferent to any exchange. The remainder of the bonds, 71,000, are scattered, and as there is no limit in time to the exchange, all of these that are not destroyed or lost will probably soon be taken up. These bonds have been quoted in the market at $130, and at $140 are more than equal to 4 per cents at par, as an investment. I therefore concur in the recommendation of the treasurer, that the legislature suspend the further exchange of these bonds, and that the treasurer be authorized to issue and sell 4 per cent bonds, as many as may be necessary, at not less than par value, and that he apply the proceeds to the payment of these outstanding 6 per cent construction bonds, wherever found. They are now over-due and there will be no difficulty in taking them up if the means are provided. When taken up, new bonds can be issued for them, and then set apart by the state, charged with the payment of the 4 per cent interest on the bonds sold, leaving in the hands of the treasurer a balance of interest of 2 per cent as a sinking fund to be applied to the matured debt, thereby saving the government in interest by A. D. 1910, the sum of $100,002.80. But if the legislature should deem it best to sell these construction bonds at a premium of 30 cents on the dollar, to be used in the same way, then the state would realize on each bond the sum of $300, which would be $60 in excess of the amount gained by the exchange, and this excess in the whole number of bonds outstanding would amount to $12,060.

TAX COMMISSION.

One of the wisest acts of the last legislature was that which provided for the appointment of a commission to thoroughly investigate the subject of taxation and report a bill for listing, assessing, equalizing and collecting taxes, and for the sale of real and personal property for taxes and such other subjects, in regard to taxation, as they might deem for the interest of the state.

In pursuance of the foregoing act, I appointed on that commission, Maj. Jno. W. Graham, of Hillsboro; Hon. George Howard, of Tarboro, and Thomas M. Patton, Esq., of Asheville. The questions presented were difficult of solution and for many years have baffled the legislative skill of this and other states, yet justice demanded that they should be solved, and the burden of the tax-payer equalized. They have given their best efforts and much time to the work. They have met every question frankly and without evasion. Their report, together with the bills which accompany it, entitled "revenue and machinery act," indicate much ability and learning, and are eminently worthy of your consideration. It is not to be expected that this bill will accomplish all that is desired; time and experience will doubtless suggest many amendments, but in my view it is, in the main, wise and economical, and presents up to this time the best practicable solutions of the difficulties to be remedied.

The Governor recommends, as the auditor has heretofore recommended, that vitality be given to the following constitutional provision:

"No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law."

Of the new state building he says: The contract for building it was accepted by the architect of the penitentiary at the sum of $10,000. The architect was disappointed in utilizing as much convict labor as he hoped, and his estimates for certain parts of the work he now finds too low, and a deficiency is the result.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

This building, commenced four years ago, is not yet completed. The penitentiary board contracted with the governor and his council, as far as they could contract, to complete the job for $25,000 in cash, the penitentiary doing what work they could, and furnishing in addition thereto all the brick and other material, as far as practicable within themselves, free of charge. The work and material up to this time have been of superior quality, and the building, when completed, will be a very large and very handsome one, but the appropriation has been exhausted, and much remains to be done, the cost of which will depend upon the style of finish. The penitentiary board, if allowed to use their own earnings, it is believed can and will complete the work according to contract, but as there was no authority of law for this application of any of these funds it was determined to refer the matter to the legislature, for such action as they deem best. The duty of providing a residence for the governor of the state is imposed by law upon the legislature, and if that is to be done, in my judgment it is the part of wisdom and economy to complete the present building, and I so recommend.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The constitution of this state makes it the duty of the legislature to provide for a department of agriculture, immigration and statistics. This is mandatory, and in obedience thereto the legislature ten years ago established this department, making all the necessary provisions and regulations for its government and success. They provided a board, selected by themselves, and prescribed its duties. They provided for all the necessary officers and how they should be chosen. The department, under the power given them, very soon established an agricultural experiment station, and appointed a distinguished and skillful chemist, and provided for him one of the best equipped laboratories in the entire South. The great object in view was to promote the farming interest in the state, upon which all her material prospects must depend. Our lands, much exhausted, as the result of slave labor, demanded strong and stimulating fertilizers. It was made the duty of the chemist to analyze all commercial fertilizers in the state, so that frauds might be suppressed and that nothing but a genuine article might be placed upon the market. This has been thoroughly done, and the result is that the time necessary for growing and muturing the tobacco and cotton crops has been greatly shortened; the area and quantity of cotton greatly enlarged in the state and the quality of tobacco much improved. Work has also been directed to discover and bring into use every home fertilizer and composting material. The station here has analyzed about 250 marls from the eastern section, and it is safe to say that 200 marl pits are being used which were not used five years ago. We did not know we had any phosphates four years ago. The following results of the phosphate survey, conducted by the station, show where we now stand. Phosphate beds lie in a belt fifteen to twenty miles wide from South Carolina line, through Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, part of Pender, through Duplin, part of Jones and Lenoir, to the Neuse river, also in Onslow.

Total number of acres explored 124.98.

Total pounds of phosphate rock excavated 75,495.

Total calculated number tons phosphate rock in the 124.98 acres, 50,864.58.

Average tons per acre 406.98. Samples analyzed, 210.

This particular 124.98 acres will yield enough phosphate rock to make all of the superphosphates sold in North Carolina in one year. By numerous publications, formulas, &c., the farmers have been taught to compost and mix fertilizers more and more at home. Formulas are supplied free, to make the best fertilizer possible from all kinds of farm manure or refuse. These have been printed and circulated by the tens of thousands. Soil, drinking water, articles of food and all the manures, composts, mucks, marls, &c., of the farmers have been analyzed by the hundreds, all free of any cost to them. The station has prepared, and the state has published, fifty-three separate pamphlets, reports, tables of analyses of fertilizers, &c., on all of the subjects mentioned above and many others. One hundred and seventy-five thousand copies of these reports, pamphlets and circulars, besides the monthly Bulletin, have been circulated all over North Carolina. They are sent free to all who send their address. Our mineral wealth has been explored, and together with the varied products of the state, have been fully advertised, at considerable expense, by the expositions at Boston, New Orleans and Raleigh, and today North Carolina is better, if not more favorably, known than any other Southern state. This greatly stimulated immigration, and brought to the state much capital and a substantial, sturdy and industrious population, which is growing day by day, and will add greatly to the growth and prosperity of the State. To all this an experiment farm has been added, with good improvements and well equipped in every respect, to teach the people as to the different plants, the nutrition and growth of the same, the different soils and the adaptation of these soils to the different plants; the best plant-food, the degree of temperature and moisture required, as well as the best mode of culture. This board has also organized a state weather service in conjunction with the United States signal service, by means of which signals are sent throughout the State, giving notice to the farmers and all others interested, of a cold wave, snow, frost, rain or fair weather, from twelve to twenty-four hours in advance of its arrival, so that they can make the necessary preparations for the change. It is estimated that 87 per cent of these weather signals are reliable, and are most valuable to the farming interests of the country. * * * It will be seen that this department has contributed very largely to the population and material wealth of the State, and lies at the foundation of that gratifying prominence which she has assumed among the states of the Union. This board is composed of men of intelligence and character, and have given to the work their best efforts. A majority of them are farmers, and from actual experience know what farmers need, and they all feel assured that when the history of the department is known in detail, that their work will be fully vindicated, and the department will stand a proud monument, erected by a struggling people, to their highest and noblest industry.

OYSTER SURVEY.

In accordance with the resolution of the general assembly, ratified March 11, 1885, a survey of the natural and artificial oyster beds, together with a general examination of the waters of the state, has been prosecuted by the department of agriculture. An application having been made to the Federal government for aid in the work, Lieutenant Francis Winslow, U. S. Navy, a most accomplished officer and highly distinguished for his knowledge of oyster culture, was detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to assist the authorities of the state in making the necessary investigations and surveys. Subsequently, moved by the importance of the investigation, not only to the state but to the whole country, the superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey detailed a vessel and hydrographic party of that survey to cooperate with the state, and Lt. Winslow was charged with the supervision of the operations in addition to his other duties. The aid thus afforded by the general government has proved invaluable. The services of a properly fitted vessel and skilful officers and men have been obtained at a minimum of expenditure, the entire cost of the survey having been on December 1st, $1,914.84.

An area of 1,307,000 acres has been examined, of which 445,000 acres have been carefully surveyed, and 852,000 generally studied.

Of the entire area of 1,307,000 acres, 790,000 acres are reported as possessing, to greater or less extent, the conditions favorable to the growth and cultivation of the oyster, and only needing actual experiment to fully demonstrate the degree of fitness.

Of this area about 10,400 acres are occupied by natural beds, and 2,300 by artificial beds, established by section 3390 of the Code; or only 1¼ per cent of the available area has been rendered productive. Section 3390 of the Code has been in operation for four years. Under its provisions only a very small area has been utilized, and some measures which will induce larger and more comprehensive action are demanded.

The Governor recommends legislation, similar to that adopted in Connecticut with admirable results there.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The city of Raleigh, to her credit be it said, manifested the deepest interest in the question, outstripped all competion, and offered $8,000 in cash and the exposition building, which was equivalent to $2,000, making in the aggregate $10,000. The board was a unit as to the desirability of such a school, but divided upon the power under the act. A large minority believed the amount offered, with the amount given by the board, was wholly inadequate for the establishment of such a school for the whole state, as was contemplated by the act. I shared in this view. The majority, equally conscientious, equally well-informed and equally patriotic, and, it may be, more progressive, reached a different conclusion, and it was decided to have the school. The city of Raleigh paid into the board the sum of $2,500. Of this amount $2,100 was paid out by the board to Dr. Eugene Grissom for 3½ acres of land as a site for the said school. Deeds were executed and delivered, passing title to this, as well as the exposition building. Shortly after Mr. R. Stanhope Pullen, a public-spirited citizen of Raleigh, generously presented to the board, to be used as an industrial school, a lot of land, west of the city, containing ten acres, more or less, which, as a site, is in every respect much to be preferred to the Grissom lot. This leaves in the hands of the board for buildings, furnishing and operating the school, the exposition building, the Grissom lot, $5,900, yet to be paid by the city of Raleigh, and $5,000 annually to be paid by the agricultural department, aggregating, if we estimate the land at what it cost us, the sum of $15,000. This amount is, in my judgment, inadequate, and as the school has been established by authority of the legislature, and the above sum is pledged to it, and part paid in, it becomes my duty to bring it to the attention of the legislature, and ask for such additional appropriations as will place the school not only on a sure foundation, but make it worthy of the state, and as far as practicable, accessible to all the laboring white people of the state. To this end, tuition should be free, and such arrangements made for board and lodging that all the pupils who are not able to pay board might still attend the school and be fed from home. The benefits of such a school would reach all classes, give great satisfaction to our people and be a fitting capstone to common school education in the state. All the other states, so far as I am informed, without exception, have entered upon this work, and while it is not yet beyond the dominion of experiment, the progress everywhere is satisfactory and encouraging. It needs the fostering care of the legislature; it must have more money and such other aid as may be practicable. I would especially ask, that as many convicts, adapted to this work, as may be necessary, together with all the brick and other material that can be furnished by the penitentiary, be turned over, free of cost, to those in charge of the work, to aid in erecting the necessary buildings.

PENITENTIARY.

This institution for the last two years has been under a board of nine directors, selected from different parts of the state, and is, in my judgment, well managed. Heretofore it has been customary to supplement the annual appropriation made to the penitentiary, by the earnings of the convicts, which is necessarily an indefinite sum until made and collected. I would recommend that hereafter the legislature shall appropriate a sum fully sufficient to cover all the expenses of the institution, and that all the earnings be covered in the treasury. This gives a certain and definite sum for expenses, which must not be exceeded, and place this on a footing with all other institutions of the state.

The greatest number of prisoners in penitentiary at one time during 1885 and 1886 was 1,315, the smallest number 1,064, and the average for the years, 1,198.

There were 565 received in 1885, and 593 received in 1886. Present population 1,315.

There were 142 deaths from disease.

Cost for supporting and caring for the entire convict population,	$386,816.18
Appropriation,	256,252.39
Earnings,	339,680.49

A very large part of the earnings was for work done on railroads and other work, for which we receive no cash.

If will be seen that the mortality is far in excess of what it should be, and demands a remedy. I would respectfully recommend that all dual governments on railroads be abolished, and that all sanitary management and control of the convicts, as to when, how and how much they shall work, shall be committed exclusively to the attendant physicians, and that these should be selected with special reference to their skill, humanity and decision of character, &c., &c.

The appropriations for the several institutions of the State in the year 1885 amounted to $280,400. Next year it will probably reach, by reason of the enlargement of the Western Insane Asylum, $320,000.

This is more than half of the annual ordinary expenditures of the State. * * * I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of letting out these contracts for supplies through sealed bids to the lowest bidder, with good security for the performance of the contract. This brings all into fair and honest competition, puts at rest all discontent, and secures to the State the lowest market. The government of the United States has adopted this plan, and I submit that it is worthy of your earnest consideration.

ASYLUMS.

The noblest work the State has done is the generous provision she has made for her insane, and her deaf and dumb and blind, of both races. Every North Carolinian points with pride to these institutions, and feels that he has a personal interest in their prosperity and success. Much has been done, yet much remains to be done; more especially in the way of providing plain, but ample accommodations for all our helpless insane in the State. According to the census of 1880, there were 1,691 white insane in the State, and 437 colored, aggregating 2,128; deducting from this 750 provided for at Raleigh and at Morganton, and 200 at Goldsboro, leaves 1,178, and deducting, if you will, all such as are incurable, there remains unprovided for in our State, without estimating the increase since 1880, not less than 700 helpless insane. * * * These are now scattered throughout the state, in jails and solitary places of confinement, to protect them and families from the violence of their own hands. For them there is no hospital, with its skilled nurses; no proper diet to suit the malady; no skillful physician, with his healing power, to diagnose and direct the treatment; no bright diversions to kindle hope, and no life, save that of the blackness of darkness, which surrounds them. Why have these been neglected while others have been so well cared for? We have done nobly, but all could not be done at once; up to this point there is no blame; after this, neglect will be a crime. In the name of humanity, and the noble work already done, I appeal to you to begin at once to complete it. It is believed that additions can be made to the asylums in Raleigh and Goldsboro, by which ample, but plain and substantial accommodations can be made for them, at the rate of $300 per capita, provided the legislature will authorize the brick and all common labor to be furnished by the penitentiary. I recommend that it shall be done gradually and by annual appropriations, so that the burden may not fall all at one time upon the people.

The Morganton asylum is completed, and as her rooms were not occupied as early as was expected, the sum of $14,500 of her appropriation has never been drawn from the treasury. * * *

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM.

This institution, I am glad to say, as a rule, keeps within its appropriation. They ask for additional appropriations for furniture and repairs of the walks and buildings. An inspection will show the necessity of these and commend themselves to your favorable consideration. I have personally inspected all these asylums, except the one at Goldsboro, and this was no fault of theirs, and it affords me great pleasure to say that all these, including Goldsboro, from personal and other information, are in good condition and well conducted. The authorities invite rigid scrutiny and liberal treatment, not so much for themselves, but for the helpless creatures who, in God's providence, have been placed under their charge.

EDUCATION.

The able report of the superintendent of common schools leaves but little to be said on that subject, and to this report I invite your earnest consideration. I concur with him in the statement that one of the needs, perhaps the greatest need to public education, is a longer term. This, of course, involves more money, and was provided under an act of the legislature, 1881, but this act has been declared by the court to be unconstitutional, in so far as it comes in contact with the clause limiting taxation. Accepting this as the law, still the constitution declares that our common schools shall be maintained at least four months in each school district in every county, and to give special emphasis to this duty, it is provided that if the commissioners of any county shall fail to comply with this requirement, they shall be liable to indictment. The framers of the constitution may have failed in their purpose, by reason of this conflict, but that they intended to give each district four months schooling in each year there can be no doubt. I heartily join in the hope that your honorable body, by reduction of the revenues or otherwise, will find some way to give effect to this purpose. The suggestion as to normal schools for the different races is a good one, and I concur in the recommendation, to the end that these schools may be more efficient, that an additional appropriation be granted.

UNIVERSITY.

The University is now well manned and equipped in every respect for its work. The trustees have enlarged the faculty from nine to fifteen. The work has been greatly extended, and the fullest instruction in all branches of literature, philosophy and science is offered to all: a post graduate course has been established, and is open to students of any college without tuition charges. A college of agriculture and the mechanic arts offers special inducements, and she stands today in every respect in the front rank of the most distinguished colleges in our land. This venerable institution had her origin in the constitution of 1776, and is the foundation of all education in the state. She has a proud history, one well worthy in the past, as it promises to be in the future, of the state, the constitution and of the grand old men who created her. All of the other colleges of the state have had a most prosperous year. They have strengthened their faculties, increased their number of students, extended their usefulness and added much to the general cause of education in the state. In this connection I call special attention to the fact that J. A. Bostwick, Esq., of New York, has recently presented to Wake Forest college, towards its endowment, the handsome sum of $50,000. I congratulate you upon such an accession to the cause of education in the state, and desire in this public way to give expression of my high appreciation of the generous act.

STATE GUARD.

The governor speaks in the warmest terms of the State Guard and says: The report of the adjutant general, herewith submitted, will present to you, in detail, the condition of the State Guard. The necessity for such a force is no longer an open question; outside of this there is no organized militia in the state; no officers, no companies, no regiments, not even an enrollment, and in case of emergency no way of calling them out. Abolish the State Guard or refuse to give it the necessary encouragement and the executive, who is made commander-in-chief of all the militia, is an officer without a single man subject to his order. The troubles which have recently taken place in other states demonstrate more forcibly than any language I can command the necessity of some well drilled, well disciplined and well officered troops, to be used only in aid of the civil power, in enforcing laws and suppressing riots, when mob law and passion rule the hour. These troubles have come to others, they will sooner or later come to us; indeed, during my own administration, I have seen the great utility of this guard tested and proved. When the emergency is presented and the civil authority powerless, we must have a military force; shall it come from the state or general government? It is totally at variance with our ideas of states rights and states sovereignty to depend upon the regular army. It will be a sad, sad day for North Carolina when, as a sovereign state, she is reduced to such extremity. No, no; let the state call out her own sons, subject to her officers and her own laws. The State Guard is composed of four regiments of infantry and one colored company, and located on lines of railroads, at convenient points throughout the state, are thoroughly armed and equipped, well supplied with camp outfit and equipage, and can be put in the field ready for service at any time, on a few hours' notice. The men are all volunteers, serving alone from motives of patriotism and state pride, without money and without price, providing themselves the very uniform they wear. These men deserve much at the hands of your body, and I trust you will give them some evidence of your appreciation. They should be brought together in an encampment at least once in two years for drill. We cannot hold this encampment even every two years without aid from the legislature. I would also ask that the salary of the Adjutant General be increased, so as to enable him to devote his whole time to the Guard. In addition to this, a small sum should be provided, subject to the order of the Governor, to pay per diem and expenses of officers ordered out to discharge the regular and ordinary duties appertaining to their offices. Add this to the amount already given, and then the cost to you of the State Guard is absolutely trivial, compared with what is given in other states. In 1885 an encampment of the state troops was held in Asheville. A finer body of men I never saw, and the conduct and bearing of the men and officers were admirable, and added much to the popularity of the Guard in the state. With such a body of men, armed and equipped, as they are, anarchy, riots, unlawful assemblies, and even foreign invasion, may come; our state has nothing to fear.

SUPREME COURT.

This court is overworked. The judges are able, learned and industrious, and yet the work is more than any three men can do. They sit as a court of last resort, upon the lives, liberty and property of the citizens, and hence their work must be done, not only thoroughly and carefully, but without unnecessary delay. All this can be effected, by increasing the number of judges to five, and I recommend that steps be taken at once to consummate it.

He recommends an increase in the salaries of judges and other state officers.

He recommends an appropriation of $1,000 to the colored Industrial Association.

THE STREETS AROUND THE CAPITOL.

The state is interested in the streets immediately around the capitol. In the winter months they are deep, miry and almost impassable, and it is due the good citizens of the state who visit the capital that they should be properly repaired. I would recommend that the warden of the penitentiary be authorized, at such times as they can best be spared, to use as many of the convicts as may be necessary to get out the rock, and put these streets in good order. I would made the suggestions as to the improvement of the Capitol and Mansion grounds.

COMMUTATION, PARDONS, ETC.

The list of pardons, reprieve and commutations are herewith submitted, with the reasons for my action in each case.

Pardons granted to white convicts,	10
Pardons granted to colored convicts,	7
Total,	17
Commutations white,	5
Commutations colored,	10
Total,	15
Reprieves white,	2
Reprieves colored,	8
Total,	10
Total number of applications,	186.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA R. R.

The capital stock of this road is $1,800,000. Of this sum the state owns over two-thirds—$1,266,500. Private stockholders own the remaining one-third—$533,500. The whole amount of indebtedness on this road is $227,024; of this sum the amount secured by mortgage on road, at 8 per cent, is $196,000. The remainder, reduced to a judgement bearing interest at 6 per cent, $31,024. At the last meeting of the stockholders a resolution was passed, with my approval, authorizing the company to borrow the sum of $325,000, to be secured by mortgage upon the road. Of this sum, $100,000 will be used in the purchase of new steel rails for the road and property, and the remainder will be applied to the discharge of judgment and bonded debt, as above set forth, the latter of which falls due in 1888. This loan, I am safe in saying, will be negotiated at a greatly reduced rate of interest. This road is 96 miles in length, passes through a fine country, and is in a fair condition and well managed. The stock is appreciating, and with proper connections, which it is hoped may be early secured, there is every reason why it should pay a dividend. It is justly regarded as valuable property, with a comparatively small debt, and I earnestly recommend that the State shall not part with her ownership in the property. Fifteen years ago the stock of the North Carolina railroad was worth 30 cents in the dollar; now it is worth 106, and is paying a dividend on the state stock of $180,000 annually. This enables her to pay the interest on all construction bonds without further burdening the people.

The Atlantic & North Carolina railroad was originally intended as an extension of the North Carolina road. The state owns over two-thirds of the former and three-fourths of the latter, together making a line of 319 miles in length, and running from Charlotte to Morehead City. There are now in the State four large and wealthy railroad corporations; the policy of these, as of all roads, is to build branches running out on each side of the main track, that they may occupy additional territory, increase their feeders and add greatly to their general wealth. While this work is going on vigorously and our territory is being occupied by others, what are these two roads doing? Almost nothing. Steps should be taken at once to occupy our own territory and build up these feeders, as a part of our own property.

Feeling the importance of this work, I would earnestly urge upon you the necessity, so far as it may be consistent with your existing obligations, to grant each of these roads the necessary charters, and in proportion to their length, sufficient convicts to build branches from the main stems, at such points and in such directions as may be deemed advisable, by the respective directors of these roads. It is believed that the people along the line of these branches will gladly clothe and feed the convicts to do the grading, and after the grading is done, the directors must, by degrees, provide ways and means for laying down the rails and procuring the rolling stock.

CAPE FEAR AND YADKIN VALLEY R. R.

The following work has been done on this road from the 1st of March, 1884, to December 1, 1886: number of miles of steel rails laid and completed 122 miles; number of miles graded in same time, 81 miles; number of miles yet to grade, including sidings, to Mt. Airy 17 miles.

In addition to this, there has been graded and put in operation in North Carolina with free labor 13 miles; have graded and ironed the factory branch in Randolph county, 6 miles.

They have put in new steel rails on the old part of the road, between Fayetteville and the Gulf in Chatham county, 16 miles.

The average number of convicts actually employed, for the whole time, on the works is 166. This showing, when we consider the number of convicts employed, is most creditable to the company, and I doubt not will prove satisfactory to the State. This road will, I have no doubt, be pushed to completion. It is now looking to Wilmington as its eastern terminus, and I hope that during my administration the varied and rich products of the section through which it runs will find a market in this, the chief export city of the State.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Within the last two years the Asheville and Spartanburg road has been completed, and twelve miles have been built and five graded on the Western North Carolina railroad. The work is prosecuted with energy, and the time cannot be distant when this road, which has done so much to build up Western North Carolina, will be completed to Murphy.

A. M. SCALES.

A Forlorn Hope.

A NEW PHASE OF THE CLUVERIUS CASE.

Richmond State.

The State announced yesterday that Captain John S. Wise had visited Thomas J. Cluverius, the condemned man, but that he had declined to say what was the object of his visit—whether professional or not. It seems to be the impression that a further effort will be made to save Cluverius' life by attempting to get the case before the United State court on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the prisoner has not had a fair and impartial trial, which is guaranteed to every citizen of the United States under the constitution.

The alleged unfairness is that three of the jurors who served on the case have avowed that they would have rendered a different verdict if they had known they could have done so under the rulings of the lower court.

Mr. Willie Cluverius was seen to-day in reference to this matter. He said that if such a step was thought of he had not heard anything about it.

In the Jeter Phillips case four days previous to that fixed for his execution his counsel applied to Judge Underwood, of the United States district court, for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that three of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals were disqualified to act under the third section of the fourteenth constitutional amendment. The writ was granted, and made returnable on the 9th of February. On Thursday, December 15th, the sheriff of Henrico county announced his determination to hang Phillips the next day, notwithstanding the writ. Gov. Wells granted a respite to the 19th of February, which gave the prisoner one month longer to live.

A religious meeting of colored people was broken up in Kentucky the other day under the following circumstances: The converts were raising bedlam with shout and song. Some colored belle in her religious frenzy, finally threw her arms around the neck of one of the men and planted a resounding kiss on his lips. This knocked all the saintliness out of sister Cox, the wife, in an instant, and forthwith she declared that she would "Whoop that nigger befo' de lights was turned out." A free fight was the result of the resolution. Sister Cox rolled up her sleeves and cleaned out the house. She went at the sister who had kissed her husband like a cyclone, and laid on fist blows right lustily. A dozen men could not hold her, and the meeting broke up in a pandemonium.

Northeastern Items.

From the Elizabeth City Economist.

Rev. Mr. Whitley tied the "knot connubial" for a very youthful couple who had run away from Norfolk, Va., for that purpose, on Christmas day at the River View hotel. They were Mr. Rudolph Price, aged 18, and Miss Cora Webb, aged 16, so we learn.

It is more humiliating than heroic, but we learn that our republican representative, Prince Albert, intends walking to Raleigh. Generally we admire a walkist but we would not like for Prince to walk to the capital. They might say he had to walk.

A party of New Jersey sportsmen, on pleasure bent, passed through town, en route for the Goose Honk country of the lower sounds on Friday of Xmas week.

W. P. Burfoot is out as an independent Republican candidate for the Senate in this district because Elliott is run by a ring.

We have long suspected that there was more money in our uncultivated fields and we wish some one would test it. It has been tried in Iredell county, N. C., where a large industry exists for gathering the medicinal plants of the forest and is very remunerative, and gives employment to a large number of laborers at good wages. Our swamps and forests abound in medicinal plants which have been long recognized for their curative properties. Lobelia, dandelion, snake-root, boneset, juniper berries and nearly all the barks of our forest trees, are very valuable as remedies, besides many others which are familiar to all the old women who minister to the ailments of men. There is big money in the woods.

The Baptist church of Elizabeth City celebrated on Sunday the one hundredth anniversary of its organization in 1786.

A large saw mill up the lake two miles from Chapanoke station, was entirely destroyed by fire some time ago. It was the property of a Berkley firm. The fire is though to have been the work of an incendiary. It was valued at about $3,000; some insurance. The barn and the corn and fodder of Mr. Hurdle was also burned up Tuesday night while he was away, moving to Winfall.

A serious accident occurred a few miles from Plymouth on Monday (27th) by the accidental discharge of a pistol which was carelessly handled by a boy at Vail's store. The pistol went off while the boy was handling it and the ball struck James Smith who was standing near, inflicting a wound which it is feared will result fatally. Mr. Smith is one of our best farmers and was to have been married in a few days.

The Boundary Survey.

Elizabeth City Economist.

We had an interview on Thursday with H. T. Greenleaf, civil engineer representing North Carolina, who is engaged in the survey of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina; Major C. R. Howard, C. E. representing Virginia, with C. H. Sinclair and John Nelson, detailed from the U. S. C. and G. Survey, assisting. Mr. Greenleaf represents the work as progressing satisfactorily. The boundary line is ascertained by observations to be North Latitude 36° 33' 4", differing from the latitude as given by the surveyors in 1727, when the survey was made by the commissioners; the North Carolina commissioners making it N. lat 33° 30' and the Virginia commissioners making it about 36° 31'. They have surveyed sixteen miles of the boundary, eleven miles west, in the Dismal Swamp, and five miles east. They are now in the neighborhood of Moyock station, in Currituck county, and it is thought that they will reach Knott's Island, on the coast, in three or four weeks, when they will resume the work westward through the Dismal Swamp. Mr. Greenleaf supposes it will take about two months of good weather to complete the work.

Chirosophy.

Boston Courier.

It was cold and bleak without, but warm and bright within. They sat side by side near the glowing grate, and watched the flickering firelight as it danced among the brio-a-brac on the table. They were both in deep thought, and not a sound was heard save the sighing of the wind among the trees in the orchard and the measured tick of the ormolu clock which rested on a bracket against the opposite wall, and over which was suspended a snow shovel covered with violet velvet and trimmed with pink satin ribbons.

"I have, darling," he answered, in accents of ineffable tenderness; "not only heard of it, but have given it considerable study."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the maiden. "I am surprised. You have studied chirosophy? Then perhaps you will give me some instruction in the science?"

"Certainly, my own. Please let me have your hand."

"Oh, George!" murmured the maiden, overwhelmed with confusion and crimson with blushes, "this is so sudden."

"What is so sudden?" the youth asked in surprise.

"Your asking for my hand," trembligly responded the maiden. "But—there—what can I do but refer you to pa, and, believe me, dearest, you need have no fear of the result. He will certainly consent to my becoming your wife."

Then, throwing herself on the neck of her lover, the maiden gave vent to her emotions in a flood of happy tears.

Let us draw the curtain over the affecting scene.

'The great trouble with you, John, is,' said a lady to her husband, who was suffering from the effects of the night before, 'you c